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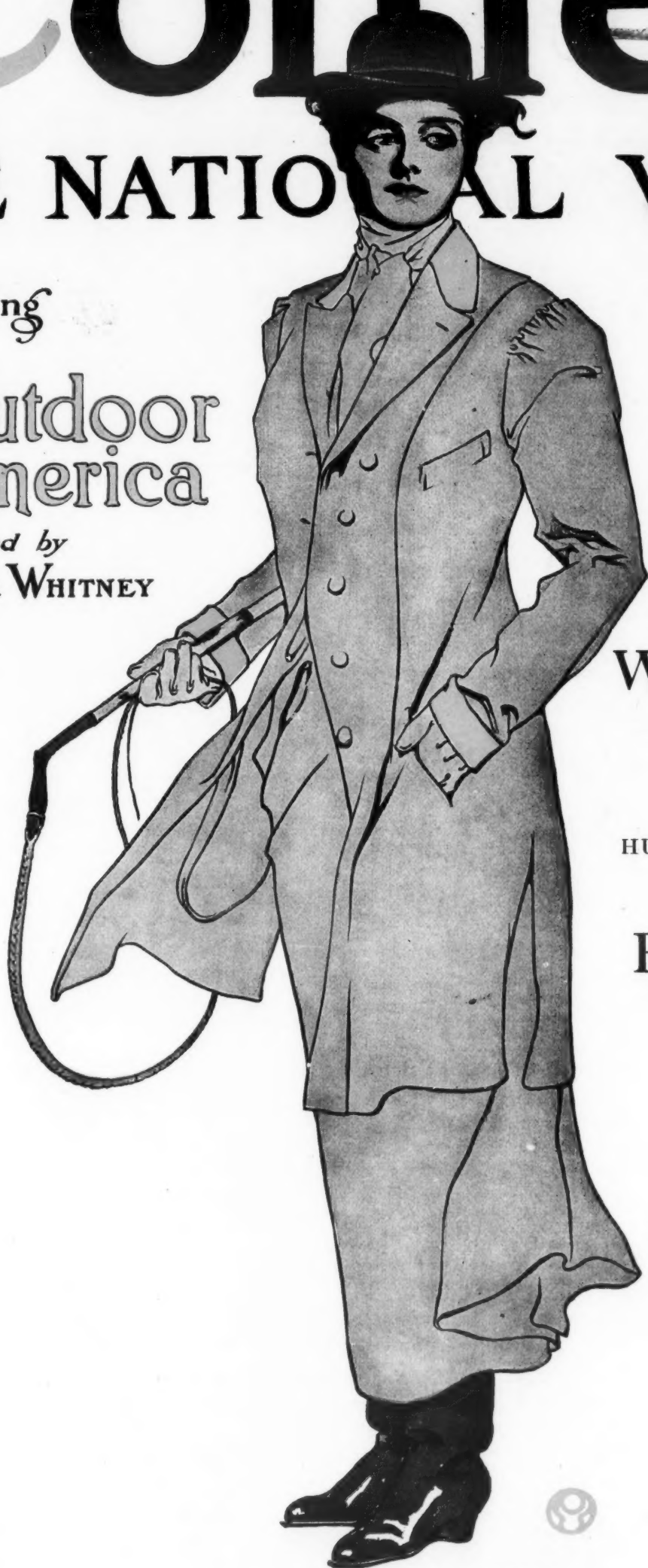
# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Containing

Outdoor  
America

Edited by  
CASPAR WHITNEY



Opening Old  
Waterways

*By*

ELLIOTT FLOWER

Winning Baseball  
Pennants

*By*

HUGH STEWART FULLERTON

Filtering Ellis  
Island

*By*

LOUISE E. EBERLE

The Call of  
the Hoe

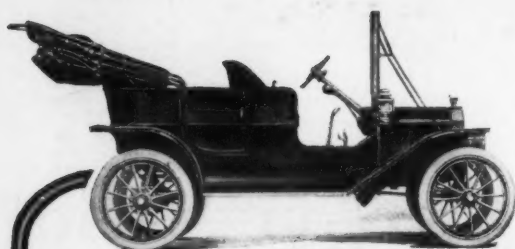
*By*

L. H. BAILEY

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# Facts From Ford

## OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS



Model "T" Touring Car, \$950.00  
Includes Magneto and \$135.00 Worth  
of Equipment

**FIRST FACT:** Light as the Ford car is, 1200 lbs., it is no lighter in proportion than a passenger engine of the accepted highest type. The 5000 H. P. Pacific type locomotive used on the Pennsylvania Lines West weighs 53.8 lbs. per horse power. The Model "T" weighs 53.3 lbs. per horse power. Each is designed by an engineering expert for passenger service. On the other hand, the average freight engine, as well as a large proportion of automobiles, weighs from 85 to 110 lbs. per horse power. Note the difference?

**SECOND FACT:** Tho the tires on the Ford are small in actual inches and so cost less to replace, they are in reality the largest tires used on any automobile. Tire size is only large as compared with the load to be carried. For each pound of Ford car there are 2.33 cubic inches of tire. On no other car manufactured is the tire size larger than 2 inches for each pound of weight. There is some importance to this.

**THIRD FACT:** The horse power of the Model "T" the rated as "twenty" is greater than the average "thirty" and equal to some of the "forty" cars. A thirty weighing 2100 lbs. is much lighter weight than the average "thirty" has one horse power for each seventy pounds. The Model "T" develops one horse power for each 53.3 pounds of car weight. Horse power has no significance except when compared with the load to be carried—you'll agree with us on this.

**FOURTH FACT:** The size of brakes is an important consideration. Lives are often at the mercy of the braking possibilities of a car. Brakes scientifically designed are proportioned to the load they must control, the larger the load the larger the brakes. The total braking surface of the Model "T" with its dual system of braking is 6.1 square inches per pound of weight. The average of other cars is in the neighborhood of 5.1 square inches. One of the heavier cars in the New-York-Seattle Race had to rig up a drag to hold back on the grades. The winning Ford car didn't have to for the reason just given.

**QUALITY FACTS:** Quality, not quantity, makes strength. Light weight is expensive, not cheap to build. Commodore Vanderbilt, that giant of railroad development, once offered a carriage builder \$1000 for each pound by which he was able to reduce the weight of a buggy. It is a mistake to consider low price as a result of light weight or that light weight is a result of low price. Low price results from know-how, from specialization, from quantity buying and producing and from system in production and selling. Light weight is the result of Mr. Ford's conviction that quality and design, not quantity and cast iron, are essentials of strength.

There is a tendency on the part of the uninitiated to refer to the Ford car as a small car in the design and building of which, on account of the remarkably low price, the minimum of size and weight has been observed. To correct this impression and as proof that the reverse is true, the following facts are submitted:



Model "T" Coupe, \$1050.00

**MAINTENANCE FACTS:** There are some items though, which in connection with the Ford light, low priced car are small in comparison with similar items for high priced, heavier cars. Repair bills are smaller; fuel bills are lighter; tire costs are less. A Model "T" costs less to maintain per month than a horse and buggy. A gallon of gasoline is enough for 22 to 25 miles; a set of tires lasts 8,000 to 12,000 miles or more and repair parts are low priced and easily installed.

**DURABILITY FACTS:** It is another mistake to consider a light car as being unsuitable for heavy roads. A traction engine needs a mighty smooth road, yet a traction engine is nothing more than a heavy weight automobile. Over any and all kinds of roads the Model "T" will run more miles more days, more years than any heavier car manufactured—and it is the lightest of them all. A Model "T" Ford, a duplicate of the Ford car for 1910, won the New York to Seattle Race, the hardest, toughest, most gruelling contest ever run, beating from start to finish all the high-priced, high-powered, heavy-weight competitors. Light weight was very largely responsible for that. ("Winners of the Transcontinental" will be mailed upon request).

**SPECIFICATION FACTS:** A Vanadium steel, four cylinder, twenty horse power, 1200 lb. car; Ford magneto built in as a part of engine, no brushes, contact points, moving wires or batteries; thermosiphon system of cooling; new design planetary transmission, silent, easy and long lived; combination splash and gravity oiling system without oilers, lubricators or piping; three point suspension, unit construction throughout and only three units to entire chassis; and interchangeable bodies. These and other up-to-date Ford features described in catalog.

**PRICE FACTS:** Touring car at \$950.00, Tourabout at \$950.00, Roadster at \$900.00, include top, automatic brass windshield, speedometer, gas lamps, generator, three oil lamps, and tubular horn. For unequipped car with oil lamps and tubular horn only, deduct \$75.00. The Coupe at \$1050.00, Landulet at \$1100.00 and Town Car at \$1200.00, include three oil lamps and tubular horn.

These facts are here detailed for the enlightenment of intending automobile buyers. Each fact has already been proven and will be for you if we are given the opportunity. Compare them, fact by fact, with statements and claims of other automobile manufacturers and decide for yourself whether you are justified in buying any car until you have carefully investigated the Ford. Have the nearest Ford dealer supply a car for a demonstration. If you do not know his address write us for it. Then decide on actual comparative merits—we will abide by your decision.

Every Model "T" Ford Car is an exact duplicate of the car that won the New York-Seattle Race

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# Ford Motor Company

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**Four Cylinder 30 H.P. Touring Car**

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rear seat wider.  
magnificent new

We have increased the power of the engine 17%—although we rate it 30 as last season. We give you 34 x 4 inch tires—this means economy. We have changed the rear spring suspension from semi-elliptic to 3/4 scroll—this means more comfort. We have lengthened the wheel base 4 inches—the body is longer, the

### This \$250 Saving Is Cost Reduction

made a difference of \$250—that saving goes to you.

### Mechanically Right

Our new model incorporates those mechanical features which have made MAXWELL and Reliability synonymous. MAXWELL features are recognized by all automobile engineers as standard. The 3 point suspension—unit construction—disc clutch—thermo-siphon cooling—straight line shaft drive and metal bodies are principles that have been copied by makers of the highest-priced cars, yet no car combines all except the MAXWELL.

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Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.

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Sept. 11

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# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 11, 1909



## The Golden Empire Number

Next week's Collier's will be devoted to the progressive States of the West, giving their swift development out of the wilderness, and the great future toward which they are forging. The number will be a pictorial and descriptive album of scenes and conditions. It will also contain a selected group of Edward S. Curtis's celebrated Indian portraits, "The First Americans." These pictures are part of the remarkable collection that is being compiled in folio form under the patronage of ex-President Roosevelt and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and sold for \$3,000 a set. Through this form of endowment, it is possible for Mr. Curtis to continue and carry to completion the great national work of preserving for American posterity the true delineation of North America's heroic, vanishing race.

There will be three poems in this issue—one by Bliss Carman, voicing the trend of the West. "Our Earth is Young" is the title of an apostrophe from the pen of George Meredith; while Rufus Steele will contribute "The Spirit of California."

Among the articles will be a paper on "The Field Agent of Settlement," in which Frederick R. Bechdolt describes the work accomplished by the cowboy in building up the States of the plains and the Pacific Coast. It was these soldiers of industry who rode down the outlaws, assisted the army in suppressing Indian outbreaks, and established the peace that made agricultural settlements possible.

Edmond S. Meany, author of the "History of the State of Washington," and other historical books, will write on "What it all Means," in which he penetrates the surface accomplishments of the Seattle Fair to the principles underneath. Professor Meany, who occupies the chair of history in the University of Washington, has for many years been a member of the Legislature of his State, and, in recognition of both his historical research work and his applied patriotism in the growth and in promoting the development of the Northwest, the Government has recently named one of the highest peaks in the Olympic range in his honor, calling it Mount Meany.

Every inhabitant of this new part of the continent is an irrepressible "booster." Local eloquence circulates through the air. Yet this promiscuous energy is never allowed to be wasted. It is gathered up into effective volleys. It has built up the communities and cities of the West. It has transformed local jealousies and prejudices into a spirit of common helpfulness. Cities, and even States, through their representatives in special excursion trains, call on each other and return calls. They parade the towns in automobiles, banquet each other, tell how they do it, and boost. Lute Pease, editor of the "Pacific Monthly," outlines in "The Boosters" the systematic process of advertising the West.

Dr. C. H. Chapman, editorial writer for the Portland "Oregonian," has prepared an article on the tendencies now to be perceived in the "Pacific Civilization." He considers the intellectual and civic as well as the material ascension of the Coast, and indicates the new type of society which is forming there.

"The World's Fruit Basket," by Richard Lloyd Jones, is a descriptive story of the fruit industry which has grown up in Oregon and Washington and the adjacent States. From a scanty beginning the region has become the most extensive and prolific orchard of fruit in the world. In this story Mr. Jones describes the social as well as the economic benefits resulting from organized cooperation among the fruit growers—a plan full of suggestion for the farmers of larger acres to consider.

The vital topic of good roads will be treated by Samuel Hill, in "Good Roads and the Northwest." Mr. Hill, lately an overseer of Harvard University, is one of America's leading authorities on road-building; and he has contributed generously from his private fortune to further this cause in the city of Seattle. Mr. Hill instituted and directed the recent good-roads convention in Seattle, which was largely attended by the experts of both the United States and Europe.

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Sept. 11

# Collier's

Saturday, September 11, 1909

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Volume XLIII

Number 5

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## ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 20

### MAKING LIFE PLEASANTER

THE men who write books are fond of calling this the "Age of Steel." I think a better name would be the "Age of Advertising." I believe advertising has had ten times as much to do with the real progress of the human race as all the structural steel ever produced—or that will be produced.

You who think of advertising as simply an effort to sell goods, just consider where we would be without it. Your modern newspaper simply couldn't exist. The price you pay for it wouldn't cover the printing and paper-stock. Collier's wouldn't exist. An up-to-date magazine would cost you twice as much as it does now—if it were not for the advertisers.

Through advertising, several billions of good books have been distributed in the homes of the people. The railroads, steamship lines and vacation resorts, by good advertis-

ing, have taught us something about pretty much every place, and we have learned to travel. Our grandfathers never went anywhere; we go everywhere.

Half of what most of us know about hygiene, sanitation and physical culture, we have learned either from the advertising pages or the things advertised. Great numbers of our best schools owe their growth to steady advertising.

Magazines themselves, invaluable forces for good in our modern life, extend their circles of readers by advertising each other.

But here is the point: almost everything you can think of that has helped to make our homes pleasanter, our minds brighter, and our lives fuller of variety, has come to us because advertising provided a way through which we could be reached—all of us at the same time.

E. L. Patterson.

Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN—"Concerning the Sept. 18th Issue"

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## For the Young Man

What is it about Society Brand Clothes that makes them stand out pre-eminently? What is it—assuming that all makers of Young Men's clothes use the same excellent grades of materials? There's only one Answer: It's Style—Always Style. It is the basis of Society Brand Success. Without Style, clothes are mere Mechanical Products. With Style, clothes are everything! You may wear every model made in this country but the instant you put on a Society Brand Garment, you look Different. You Feel different. You Feel well dressed—and you Are Well Dressed. You Feel Young and you Look Young. And to all intents and Purposes you Are Young. High-grade Materials and the most skilful workmanship, are Matters Of Course With Us, but the one great dominating feature is Society Brand Style, which is Different, Youthful, Artistic, Refined.

Try these clothes. They are sold thro' the better clothiers everywhere, but if your dealer does not keep them, write Alfred Decker & Co., Chicago, for Fashion Penels F. O. S. (Permanent) crease, patented in all trousers.

Society Brand

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And Pen Attachment for everyone who draws a line. The Pen cannot touch the ruler—result—NO-BLOT. Included in outfit is the famous "One-Dip" pen, but any pen may be used. Makes straight, wave and dash lines. If not at your stationer's, will send direct upon receipt of price. R. S. Pullen Mfg. Co., 1002 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

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Half of these men had no previous experience. Pay bigger—Demand Greater than any other trade. Catalog free. No door-to-door canvassing. Let us show you what others have done. Address The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., Desk 24, Pittsburg, Pa. Opportunity knocks but don't expect the door to be kicked in.

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Manual Training Department. Lower School with separate building for younger boys. A school of the highest rank at a moderate fee. \$450

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A trade that will make you independent. Hours Shorter—Pay Bigger—Demand Greater than any other trade. Catalog free. Write for it today. ST. LOUIS TRADES SCHOOL, 4445 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Study Homoeopathic Medicine

Homoeopathic physicians are demanded by many towns that are still unsupplied. Hahnemann Medical College offers excellent courses in every branch of medicine. C. Henry Wilson, registrar, 3129 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



Photograph by HOWARD B. RATHBONE

## Off for a Day in the Hills

(See "Upland Shooting Over Dogs" page 10)





# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
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NEW YORK

September 11, 1909

### The House of Mirth

THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY is appreciated by the Legislature of New York, provided it can determine the nature of the publicity to be received. As a blind to Caliban, or sop to Cerberus, it appointed a committee to pretend to gather information about direct primaries; followed a sort of joy ride around America; estimated expense, \$15,000; which the committee does not pay. This galaxy was composed of statesmen bitterly opposed to Governor HUGHES. They sought for one exception, for Appearances. What said the Exception? "Nay, friends, I will not serve. I know your little game. Your study of the subject is a Joke." The committee asked another Hughes Senator to take the rôle of Goat. He threw it up, and yet another. Therefore, with no actor in this rôle, the committee sallied forth. The witnesses are largely chosen and the questions mostly asked by one KNAPP, counsel to the committee, also intimate friend to RAINES, he who made hotels so famous. Likewise the chairman of the committee is law partner of RAINES's son. The committee, doubtless, is appreciative of the vast tracts of country over which it passes. Long will it swelter with enthusiasm over Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas; much educated must it be by the exposition at Seattle. In the home State of this committee, meantime, the study of direct primaries does not lag. Anonymous circulars are sent about, pretending to tell impartially what the Hinman-Green bill really means. "Boiler plate" is sent by the Republican State Committee to newspapers which it thinks too busy to do their own thinking. Thus much light is being shed upon the important question of whether the people shall choose their representatives. Some persons think the essence of representative government is that the people shall not choose their representatives. Fifteen States have mandatory direct primary laws for practically all officers; three more for all except State officers; six others for certain officers; in eleven more primaries are optional or permissive; and in others similar results have been reached, without laws, by party rules. No State, after adopting the mandatory direct primary, has ever returned to the convention system. Boss TWEED said: "Let me name the candidates and you can vote for them." Boss RAINES and Boss MURPHY say Amen.

### Immigration

RAILROAD MAGNATE HILL seldom talks much without saying something. Canada was interested, therefore, when he warned her at Winnipeg that while she could get good ready-made citizens from our Western States, various foreigners might prove less digestible. Canada has had experiences which lend a special point to Mr. HILL's opinions. Some good English men and women, actuated by Christian motives, and feeling sympathy for the Dukhobortsi, a Russian people who held some grievance against the Government because of religious persecution, negotiated with the Canadian Government for the transfer of a large number of these people to the western Canadian country. The Dukhobortsi came, were homesteaded on free lands, and money was advanced to them for the purchase of horses, stock, agricultural implements, and building material, and the Government furnished them with seeds. They recognized no law other than the decrees of one of their number, whom they accepted as their prophet. They have been active in many crazy ways, and it is to be feared that some Canadians heartily wish that they were back in Russia being persecuted. Another immigration scheme, that in a larger measure has proven a failure, has been the importation into Canada of a lot of the poor and stranded element of the Cockney district in London. Many of them have been sent back to London. Canada of recent years has been stiffening up her standards. How about the United States? The number of immigrants dropped last year, but it is now becoming rapidly greater. Except for Orientals and contract laborers, our laws are very generous. They draw the line only on probable pauperism, disease, and crime. Some steamship companies are so eager for business that the Commissioner has had trouble with them even over these slight requirements. Also there are certain agencies, both abroad and here, which ought to be suppressed. Mind you, we are not discussing immigration with a view to its effect on our ideals and standards of living, but on the mere questions of pauperism, disease, and crime. Surely on those questions we should be strict. One might suppose that for such a purpose Congress, which wastes so much, would be generous. Perhaps it will be. The facilities for examining immigrants at the principal port of

entry are very insufficient. Imagine the frequent conditions when only two minutes are available for the examination of each immigrant, including thirty-eight questions, with answers noted. It is a tough problem at the best. Let us at least have the fullest facilities for using the safeguards which the law intends.

### Vocabulary

"A cheap, popular, and money-making publication."—JOHN JAY CHAPMAN referring to the "Harvard Classics."

Mr. CHAPMAN has expressed the nature of the enterprise with pleasing and singular exactness.

### China and Japan

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE between the two Asiatic neighbors has brought one fact out clearly. The Japanese are now trying to do in Manchuria what they stopped the Russians from doing. They are aiming at military control, toward which the policing of a railway is a most convenient step. China opposed the broad gage merely because she saw the purposes for which Japan was principally interested in the railway. For the European Powers the ambition of Japan on the mainland must be a serious object of attention until the situation becomes very different from what it is at present. May it not be that the question of the Antung-Mukden Railway will never be settled right until the road is either internationalized or put into the control of China? The Chinese, it is not always realized, are expert and quick mechanics; those railways which they conduct are conducted well; the only pretext or reason for foreign control of railways on Chinese soil is financial, and that excuse may disappear before many years have passed.

### Business Is Business

CONCERNING ITSELF FREQUENTLY with a defense of the railroads, the Portland "Oregonian" attempts to achieve humor at the expense of COLLIER'S. In an editorial anent the control of steamship lines by the Southern Pacific we said that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company carries sugar from Hawaii to Philadelphia and New York, its return cargoes consist of merchandise for California, and the ships of this company do not "touch at" any ports which have Southern Pacific terminals. To one intimate with the English language, this would mean that these ships do not make any passing calls on their voyages at intermediate points where the Southern Pacific has railroad terminals. There are points on the Gulf of Mexico—Galveston and New Orleans, for instance—which have such Southern Pacific terminals. The "Oregonian" should use its opportunities by making a more intelligent perusal of the wisdom in the pages of COLLIER'S. Commissioner PROUTY of the Interstate Commerce Commission has said that he is convinced that an agreement exists between the American-Hawaiian Company and the railroads whereby the former will build no more vessels. A Congressional Committee found that a former compact existed between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (since acquired by the Southern Pacific) and the railroads, whereby that company, for an annual consideration of nine hundred thousand dollars, agreed to carry not more than twelve hundred pounds of freight monthly each way between New York and San Francisco. The San Francisco "Call," which is enabled by its freedom to do many services to the people of the Pacific Coast, notices that when the railroad freight rates recently advanced, there was at once a corresponding freight-rate increase by the American-Hawaiian Company. Underground relations have always existed, and will perhaps always exist, between these so-called independent steamship lines and the overland railroads. In any event, freight rates, both by land and sea, have advanced. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has time and again refused San Francisco-New York freight, declaring its ship capacity overtaxed, when the intelligent San Francisco shipper knew that its ships were carrying ballast.

### Accuracy

HOW IS THIS? Our honored colleague, the A. P., sends out the allegation that "the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company has accepted the confession of HARRY ORCHARD, now serving a life sentence for the murder of ex-Governor STEUNENBERG, as a perjured statement." It adds that "during his trial in Idaho ORCHARD told," etc. Now this general subject is of too much importance for loose and mistaken state-

ments to be advisable. ORCHARD did not testify to anything at his trial. He had no trial. He did testify at the Haywood trial. The fact, however, is that there was no issue in the California courts as to the truth or falsity of the confession. The motion for a new trial was being disposed of at the time of or shortly after ORCHARD's arrest. McPARTLAND would not allow ORCHARD to make an affidavit. Instead, McPARTLAND himself made an affidavit that ORCHARD told him so and so. Of course, this was not competent evidence. It was too late, after the Haywood trial and ORCHARD had given his evidence, to use his story on the motion for a new trial, and the court was compelled to dispose of the case on the record. It could not take notice of ORCHARD's confession on the stand, in the face of the record which was all testified to before any one connected with the case ever suspected the existence of HARRY ORCHARD. Obviously, therefore, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company has not accepted the confession of HARRY ORCHARD as a perjured statement.

#### The Heney Issue

THE SITUATION in San Francisco is this: Under the California law, if HENEY had qualified as a Democratic or Republican, or a Union Labor candidate, and had been defeated at the primaries as such candidate, he would have been kept from any chance to run at the election. Had he announced himself a Democrat and become a candidate for the Democratic nomination at the primaries, and been defeated in that primary contest, he would have been out of the campaign altogether. He could not, therefore, afford to get in and make an active canvass for the nomination. He had to rely on those who wished to write his name in a blank space in the ballots of the different parties. The course he took enabled him by petition to have the citizens nominate him, and he will also have the endorsement of the Democratic Party, which is ordinarily the strong party in San Francisco. Undoubtedly one of the most vigorous campaigns ever waged by the worst element among the rich will be waged against HENEY this fall. Nor will this campaign be confined to San Francisco. It will be supported by the sympathy and sinews of the same element in different regions of the country. Now HENEY has his faults, chief of which is his habit of allowing the opposing attorneys to worry him in court. They play this trick upon him, knowing his weakness. Taking it altogether, however, HENEY seems made to order for the situation in San Francisco. When St. PATRICK drove the snakes out of Ireland—if he ever did—there was doubtless more or less hissing among the snakes. The present campaign in California shows a line-up much like what has been seen in other years. The old Ruef-Schmitz element among the labor party has joined hands with the Calhoun-Southern Pacific crowd: and what that combination means California, if she can learn by experience, already knows.

#### Not "City"

TO COLORADO SPRINGS, not Colorado City, belongs the bouquet we threw the other day about homes and streets. Rhetoric was maltreated by typography. Colorado City is a sort of suburb of Colorado Springs, and it is known to fame as the smelter town in which originated the strike which finally caused the trouble at Cripple Creek. Some persons who do not appreciate Colorado Springs refer to it derisively as a suburb of Colorado City. Not so the editorial we. On our various visits there we have been filled with enthusiasm, which, in verbally spilling over, got off at the City instead of at the Springs.

#### Genius

POPULAR SONGS! Can they sink lower, or has the bottom been reached? The absurdity lies not so much in the fact that they are un-lyric or vulgar as in vapidness. Observe a "love" song:

"Sweet moon-bird, won't you be my moon-bird, Cherokee?  
My heart your own tepee thro' life will always be;  
And in my wigwam, fine, your eyes will softly shine  
With lovelight all the time, sweet moon-bird mine."

Or, for your chastisement, take this:

"Pony boy, pony boy, won't you be my Tony Boy?  
Don't say no, here we go off across the plains;  
Marry me, carry me right away with you.  
Giddy up, giddy up, giddy up, whoa! My pony boy."

This is a chorus:

"Honeyland! Honeyland! Together we will wander in that sunny land.  
Happy we'll be, just you and me, sipping honey underneath the simmon tree:  
Honeyland! Honeyland! We'll need no money, honey, in that sunny land,  
Spending all our lives living in the hives, in Honey, Honeyland."

The music, to conceal the quality of these, must in truth work hard. Many of the songs which aim to provoke the laugh rather than the throb are little better. A few of both kinds have quality. A larger number play upon easy springs in human nature, and while they may help the human race to pass its time with a certain sort of pleasure, they do not push it along on its progress toward the stars.

#### County Fairs

FEW MORE SHOP-WORN topics exist than the county fair. That a reader, like a "sucker," is born each moment, is the only ground for thinking the venerable theme may still be worked. Buck up, O muse, and see. The season is at hand. In the absence of statistics, it

is safe to say that the county fair, in rural counties at least, is as great an institution as ever it was. It is different, but only in detail. Those who can remember back thirty years can recall the time when the great attraction at the county fair was the high-wheeled, nickel-plated Columbia bicycle, with its little short handle-bar and its daring rider in skin-tight knee-breeches who circled the half-mile track at what seemed terrific speed. The bicycle was so new an invention that no two people agreed on the pronunciation of its name, which now is partly true of the aeroplane, that instrument which, if not this season, then next year, will replace the dirigible balloon as a county fair "attraction." We had never dreamed of automobiles then, and now the county fair is a mart for the sale of these vehicles to the farmer, who is losing his attachment for the red-wheeled, side-bar buggy. "Machinery Hall" in the old days—they got the name from the Philadelphia Centennial—was given over largely to exhibits of various horse-power devices, primitive mowing machines, treadmills, and "side-hill" plows. The self-binder had not come into use. Now they show gasoline engines adapted to every phase of farm activity, cream separators that jerk the butter fat out of the fresh milk, and scores of devices that the farm boy of thirty years ago would find it impossible to guess the uses of. Then they hitched the trotters to high-wheeled sulkies, like the one in the old lithographs of Budd Doble of "catarrhal name." Now they race on a couple of rubber tubes filled with air. The upright piano, with or without an automatic playing device, and the phonograph have replaced the melodeon and the cabinet organ in "Music Hall." Battenberg lace and stenciled draperies have crowded the patchwork "log cabin" and "crazy" quilts to the wall in the department of home industries, and the advance in a nation's artistic taste is shown in the exhibits of amateur photography which have taken the place formerly occupied by stiff "still-life" water-colors and cardboard "mottoes." But the spirit is unchanged. The same good-natured rivalry and pride in the products of one's own farm, garden, orchard, poultry yard, or pasture exist, whether the product be rutabagas or sugar-beets, cabbage or kohlrabi, Baldwins or Black Ben Davises, Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, old-fashioned Alderneys or modern Dutch Belted. The neighborly emulation is as strong a motive force for progress now as it ever was. To-day, as in the '70's, the county fair is more than a merrymaking. It is the rallying-ground for home, village, and farm, and its prosperity means the health of our rural population and resources.

#### Germans

IMAGINE, IF YOU PLEASE, the suburbs of Los Angeles on a hot August Sunday afternoon. It is like an oven out there in the hills. The country is still waiting for the rains, the eucalyptus and pepper trees droop, gray with dust. Into a hollow in the hills troop perhaps five thousand—sturdy husbands, placid wives with ample bosoms, little children with tow hair and light blue eyes. It is their Schuetzen Park, and these Germans are about to celebrate the victory of their ancestors over VARUS and the Romans in the Teutoburgerwald some nineteen centuries ago. That is a long time, but the Germans have good memories for such things. There were perhaps 15,000 Germans and 34,000 Romans in the original battle. To-day there are only about a dozen Romans and perhaps twice as many Germans. JOHN GOETZE, in a blond wig and flowing yellow whiskers, represents Hermann, the German chieftain. FRANK DONNER, in pink tights, gilded armor, and a helmet, is Varus. JOHN has a hard time of it because his horse doesn't like the smell of the coyote skins in which JOHN is clothed; Varus's helmet keeps tumbling off. The soldiers, too, more interested in action than in historical accuracy, insist on pulling out revolvers and firing blank cartridges in each other's faces. But the Germans finally win and old Varus is magnanimously led down the hill and over to the refreshment kegs. The Kriegerverein parades and the singing societies fill the hot resounding hills with their deep-chested songs. Then, while the band plays for the twentieth time "Die Wacht am Rhein," the crowd troops back through the dust to the trolley-cars and home. They are a wonderful people, the Germans. All peoples are wonderful. And this is a wonderful and very entertaining world.

#### Farce?

LOS ANGELES WOMAN telephoned to the police in the dead of night that a drunken man had taken possession of her front porch and she didn't know what would happen next. To the rescue sped a policeman, night stick in hand, his honest, square-toed shoes beating a tattoo on the empty sidewalks. Arrived at the besieged front porch, he found the man mumbling strange noises, the lady behind the bolted door in hysterics. Picture the ensuing scene, all as rapid as the rapidest comedy on the stage. The door is opened, the honest patrolman gripping the intruder in one hand, supporting the lady in the other. The light is turned on when—"Oh, Mr. Officer, please don't hurt him. He's a friend of my husband!" Curtain—behind which we may imagine the discomfited officer returning to report "No case" to his desk sergeant, the erstwhile intruder become suddenly a guest. The world is not only a stage for the larger dramas, but its lesser doings fall often, with quaint accuracy, into the set forms of written comedy and farce. It is strange that with so many plays being acted all the time it should be so hard to write one. In art, however, opportunity is always present, but talent bloweth where it listeth.



# Outdoor America

Edited by  
CASPAR WHITNEY



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Some Outdoor Americans on their way back to the little red schoolhouse

## THE VIEWPOINT

### Ideals and Dollars

**W** E AMERICANS have a mortifying habit of resting on the laurels won for us by our forefathers and smugly pointing the finger of scorn at the frailties of nations hoary in the experience of living while we were yet an unborn people.

We are, in fact, so busy finding the mote in the eyes of our neighbors that we entirely overlook the beam in our own. Which is rather a pity, considering the number of them we possess and the difficulty we experience in trying to persuade others that we are not quite the hypocrites we seem. For we do desire to stand well in the eyes of the world despite loud and vain-glorious denials to the contrary.

This desire of ours, legitimate and logical, will, I fancy, prompt some of us to try to explain the attitude taken by our Government in the matter of the confiscated aigrettes; but, alas, it will be impossible to satisfactorily explain the flagrant disregard of the New York State law, which orders burned all such plumage confiscated in its name. We shall, as usual, lay the blame for these mysterious doings on the shoulders of a mythical Uncle Sam and his officers, completely ignoring the fact that Uncle Sam is you and I and the other fellow; that his officers are put there by ourselves; that their greed represents our greed; their cupidity our cupidity; their shame our shame. And what a burning shame it is that we should have so far fallen from the ideals of our fathers (who in founding this nation meant that America should for all time represent right, truth, and justice) that the miserable dollars brought by the sale of the plumage from a few slaughtered birds should dull us to the sense of humiliation which we ought to feel keenly.

### The Little Fire in the Woods

**T** HIS is the season of the forest fire, which rages, not as an inscrutable act of Providence, but on account of the culpable carelessness or criminal intent of man; and is permitted to rage because conservation has no "interests" to inspire State legislators who, without such incitement to duty, appear indifferent to the well-established fact that protecting our woodland is saving actual money for the people.

Mostly, these conflagrations are started by campers who leave their cooking fire only partially extinguished, or who toss a lighted match to one side, unmindful of where it falls or the likely consequences. Some of the fires have been set going by coal-burning locomotives, and in certain Adirondack sections fires have even originated, so it is asserted, in a local desire for

State employment as fire-fighters at two dollars a day. It is difficult to believe incendiarism so vile a possibility, but if such creatures infest the Adirondacks their activity will be restricted by proper protective equipment; and a dose of No. 3 chilled shot from a full-choke, twenty-gauge barrel will prove a salutary corrective both for the culprit and for his kind.

### The Lord Helps Him Who Helps Himself

**T** HE cost of last summer's forest fires in the United States is estimated in the millions of dollars—enough to have thoroughly safeguarded every forest area in America and left sufficient over to build a fleet of battleships. In New York State alone 177,000 acres were devastated, and a single county paid out \$40,000 to fight fire that raged because of stupid unpreparedness and confusion and apathy in the hour of discovery.

It is hard to realize that such a condition is tolerated by a hard-headed people. We leave an entire forest floor heaped with highly inflammable dead brush; we cut no breaks; we dig no ditches; we erect no observation stations; we do scarcely one intelligent thing to prevent fire or to control it when once it has started; we sit down complacently and trust to Providence. When the fire comes sweeping across the woodland there is an agitated scurrying for local fighters at two dollars the day, and a great howl in the land over impending disaster. Afterward people talk earnestly of the need of suitable equipment; the newspapers print pleading editorials—and the next year it is all gone over again.

We have these costly destructive fires because a half-baked law leaves the forest floor strewn with inviting tinder, and provides no adequate equipment to fight flame once under way. Gifford Pinchot has demonstrated, through the Federal Forest Service, what intelligent preparedness can do to diminish fire loss, and the same system is open to the States. Commissioner Whipple in New York has taken the bull by its horns, and is going ahead building telephone lines and observation stations in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

In the first place, the dead underbrush and the fallen timber should be cleared out, the simplest and most economic way to do so seeming to be to give it to those who will carry it off. Observation stations will enable wardens to immediately discover fire and give them a chance to quench it before well started. A telephone system will make possible immediate assembly of guards; while lanes cut through the timber and ditches help to secure an early control, even when the fire has gathered considerable headway. When the remedy is so plain it argues ill of our intelligence that we continue to suffer—and to complain. And it's up to the people of the State to help themselves if they

would save both their forests and their money. Legislation providing intelligent equipment and competent wardens constitutes the remedy.

### Stamp It Out

**T** HERE are two ways you and I can help protect our woodland which conserves the water that nourishes the crops, that feed the mill, that make America's industrial wheels go around:

*First*—Cast your vote for a man, whether for State or national office, who is independent of the "interests"; and don't wait until the situation has reached the stage where it is the lesser of two evils, but go to the primaries where the nominations are made—and work. Don't be one of those inactive "good" men who have no other recommendation for State service than that they are "God-fearing"! Fear of God makes for useful citizenship only when it is coupled with courage to fight—for the Church, for the State, for the Right—your right, my right, which is the right of the people. You can't unseat the politician who ignores that right except by determined and continuous assault.

*Second*—Put out your camp-fire when you start on your day's tramp in the morning, and be sure it is out. Stamp on the smoldering coals and cover them with dirt, lest a passing breeze fan them into devastating life after you have gone on your way. Throw no matches on to the ground without having blown out the flame and even brushed off and killed the ember end.

Thus shall we do our duty to our State, and save our business interests thousands upon thousands of dollars.

### An Ill Wind That Blew Good

**C** OMMODORE JAMES of the New York Yacht Club is to be congratulated upon the happy thought which ordered this year's cruise of his club out of the Sound and around Cape Cod for some real yachting. The gale that overtook the fleet on its way to Portland from Vineyard Haven, driving the majority to cover and putting several of the boats out of business, is one of the most beneficial things to have fallen upon American yachting in many a day. It laid bare the flimsy character of the prevailing boat type and the paucity of sailormen among yacht owners.

Of over twenty craft that started for Portland only three kept going and arrived without mishap—the sloop *Aurora*, the schooner *Elmina*, and the auxiliary *Intrepid*; the old America's Cup defender *Vigilant* limped into port many hours after, somewhat damaged but still in the ring; the remainder were strewn along the coast, some badly shattered, and one with the mast torn out of her.

True, the Cape Cod coast is a dangerous one in dirty

weather, and the storm the New York Yacht Club fleet encountered was severe, but not so severe as to stop any staunch hull of over forty feet water-line length, properly sparred and efficiently manned.

If the Gloucester fishermen, whose daily business lies in these very waters, were scattered as were the New York Yacht Club fleet by every thirty-five-knot blow which fell upon them, I fear the great American people would frequently go hungry for their favorite cod.

#### More Sailors—Fewer Passengers

THE fact is that for the most part our yachts reflect the speed mania and are light-bodied, oversparred machines, best suited to pond sailing, whose proprietors are not yachtsmen, but owners simply. The spectacle of races being postponed, as we have seen this season and every season, even on the Sound, because there happened to be a bit of a blow, is comment enough on the structural qualities of the boats and the yachtsmanly qualities of the owners. It is because we need in American yachting real boats and genuine Corinthian sailormen that we welcome with open arms the activity among the small boats and the youth of the land.

The most inspiring result of the racing incidental to the New York Yacht Club cruise was the prominence of the amateur. 'Twas Cornelius Vanderbilt and Butler Duncan and Lloyd Phoenix that piloted *Aurora* and *Intrepid* through the storm to Portland; George M. Pynchon won the King's Cup sailing his *Istalena*; J. Rogers Maxwell handled *Queen*; Henry F. Lippitt, *Winsome*. In fact, the feature of the cruise may be said to have been the 65-foot class, all sailed by their owners. This is what American yachting needs—more sailing owners and fewer passengers.

#### A Leaf Out of the American Book

NOT that any one wise to the situation doubted, yet it was by way of being a satisfying indorsement of their right to stand for America that the Meadow Brook team, which defeated the pick of England at Hurlingham in June, should two months later also demonstrate its superiority at home by winning the Association championship at Narragansett Pier. Except for the absence of Mr. Whitney, the team was the same in personnel at the Pier as when it won the American Polo Cup lost to England twenty-three years ago; naturally enough, however, it was off its game, and barely shut out New Haven 6 goals to 3, winning the tournament finally from Dedham 15 to 6.

But the interesting feature of the events at the Pier was the potential strength of several groups of players such as made up the New Haven and the Dedham teams—especially the New Haven. A little more of teamwork, added to their individual excellence, would have come mighty near to returning New Haven a winner on that August 7 when Meadow Brook snatched a hard-earned victory by a three-goal margin. So, although recruits are not numerous to this splendid game, at least it is gratifying to note that the average form improves without cessation, and that there are competent understudies for places in the front rank. A comforting thought with a challenge from England in prospect.

When that invading team does come, by the way, it will show the best polo any British four ever revealed, for a letter from a London sportsman tells me Englishmen are preparing to profit by their recent defeat by making their play more open. There is even talk of adopting the American cigar-headed mallet to replace their square-faced one—all of which means that American polo must sustain its class, for the defending team will have its work cut out.

#### A New Sporting Daniel Come to Town

THE decision of the International Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, to challenge for the Davis Cup with a second team substituted for the first string if it wins the preliminary tournament, is so extraordinary as to be unbelievable had not the statement been given publicity by the Committee itself.

The Davis Cup was offered several years ago for international play by Dwight Davis of St. Louis, himself a player of strength at that time and of promise which, like so many of our young hopefuls, he did not stay long enough in the game to fulfil. The Doherty brothers took the Cup to England, and there it stayed until Australia grew Brooke, who, with Wilding, carried it off to the Antipodes, where it now is and where it is likely to remain (as long as Brooke continues active) until the Dohertys return to the game in England or we in America develop a first class having more than one member.

The method of play for the Cup has hitherto followed the usual lines governing such contests, viz., the several challengers within a given date nominate their teams which, at a mutually agreeable locality, meet in a round-robin tournament to determine upon the one entitled to challenge the holder, and the team winning this preliminary tryout plays the holder of the trophy. This is the usage of sporting ages.

Now comes this Committee—Dr. James Dwight, W. J. Clothier, R. D. Wrenn—and, with the approved American habit of thought concentrated on the mere winning, prepares to lay the foundation for some more Olympic games kind of athletic history. The challenging team, as cabled to England by the International Committee, comprised Champion W. A. Larned, W. J. Clothier, H. H. Hackett, and R. D. Little. It was soon afterward learned, however, that these men could not make the Australian trip; but the Committee intends, nevertheless, to enter them for the preliminary Cup play against the English team. If the United States wins, the Committee plans to send to Australia such other players as can be found to go in place of the ones that have been officially announced as our representatives.

Such a procedure is unprecedented. It is unfair to the Englishmen to put against them the very best four in

the country, who we know will not make the trip; and it is discourteous to the Australians to offer a second string for an international tournament to which our first string only is entitled by right of conquest in the preliminary. If the team cabled to England could not go to Australia, the Committee should have at once withdrawn it from competition and played against the visiting Englishmen only such men as could go.

The course proposed by the Committee is a rank violation of sporting tradition and ethics, and would not be tolerated in any organization less loose in its methods.

The English team contains about the best Great Britain can muster, but it is second rate, and even the addition of Gore, the champion, would strengthen it very little. The match should be easy for the proposed American home team; too easy to be interesting.

#### California to the Rescue

THE championship demonstrated for the third time this season that we have only one really first-class lawn tennis player in the United States—William A. Larned, who earned the title for the fifth time, and in doing so quite outclassed W. J. Clothier, the All-Comers' winner. Truth is, the invading Californians—Maurice F. McLaughlin, Melville H. Long, Thomas C. Bundy, and George Janes—provided about the only enlivening element at Newport; and a promising group they are



Maurice F. McLaughlin

This California expert has proved to be the most entertaining feature of the Eastern lawn tennis season. He is the present Pacific Coast, Western, and Interscholastic champion and won his way to the finals of the All-Comers tournament at Newport last month. Coupled with Melville H. Long, from whom McLaughlin captured the Pacific Coast championship, the two will be the mainstay of the team which the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association is sending to Australia to try for the Davis Cup

—the first two, champion and ex-champion of the Pacific Coast, being the best. Long beat Behr, but had been defeated at the Crescent tournament by R. D. Little, who, all things considered, seems of the veterans to have done the best work of the year. McLaughlin won the Interscholastic and reached the All-Comers, defeating Long en route (who had beaten Behr), where he lost to Clothier. He is under twenty, as also is Long. If these two youngsters from the Golden State reach the form their present skill suggests, and do not slump, as most of our Eastern hopefuls have done through trying short cuts to success in place of the good old way of work, that empty first class of ours may be tenanted. Meanwhile, Miss May Sutton shows the way; recently she defeated the two first women of Canada, including the champion, Mrs. Hamman.

The conduct of the Newport tournament was a little better than in 1908, but not enough so to relieve it of the odium of being the most vexatiously managed tournament of the year.

#### Expel These Also

IN THE rapid-fire match of the National Rifle Association meeting at Camp Perry last month, the score of the team representing the United States Naval Academy was thrown out because the cadets had removed the stop pins of their rifle bolts, thus artificially quickening the action and taking unfair advantage of all the other competitors.

This is, I believe, the first instance of a team of

cadets cheating in honorable contest, and the individuals who have so discreditably distinguished themselves should not be permitted to defame the Academy's good name without paying heavily for the privilege.

The other day some West Point cadets were expelled for hazing (and rightly so, no doubt; I do not question the justness of the punishment)—mere boyish pranks; but here in the Naval Academy representatives is revealed the meanest type of deceit—cheating an opponent in open contest—which reaches to the very essence of manhood, for of all obnoxious beings the liar is the most intolerable. Our national academies should be cleansed of such blood, and without delay.

#### Making Good

THE team scores made at the recent United States rifle shooting championship speak well of the efficiency of the nation's defenders and amply justify increased attention to target practise by the militia. The first prize was won by the United States navy team—score, 3,801; United States infantry won second with 3,752; Massachusetts militia, third, 3,727; United States cavalry, fourth, 3,746; Ohio, fifth, 3,715; Wisconsin, sixth, 3,695; New York, seventh, 3,686; Pennsylvania, eighth, 3,677; United States marines, ninth, 3,671; Iowa, tenth, 3,651.

The significant elements in this showing are, first, that the lowest score of 1909 is considerably better than the highest winning score of 1908; and, second, that the West improved the most.

If the National Rifle Association never did anything beyond stimulating interest in target practise as it has so successfully, results would still warrant its organization, for the staunchest line of defense any people can have is accuracy of the man behind the gun.

And the expert shot is a harbinger of peace.

#### Betraying the People's Trust

DON'T let the partisan press, or those unfriendly to protection of the public forest and water rights, fool you into thinking that the recent commotion over certain lands withdrawn from the public domain is merely a personal conflict between Pinchot and Ballinger. It's a fight all right, and it will be a fight to a finish—but it's a fight between conservation and dissipation, between the rightful duty of the people and the wrongful desire of a few.

Ballinger, masquerading as an upholder of the letter of the law, apparently is trying to neutralize the work of conservation by restoring to private exploitation areas already withdrawn for the express purpose of safeguarding the public interest.

Pinchot stands as the champion of the people in opposing this new policy at Washington. He says truly that "right construction of the law works, and must work, in the vast majority of cases, for the benefit of the men who can hire the best lawyers and who have the sources of influence in law-making at their command. Strict construction necessarily favors the great interests as against the people, and in the long run can not do otherwise. Wise execution of the law must consider what the law ought to accomplish for the general good."

Conservation is no faddish movement by a few enthusiasts—it is a national policy which declares the greatest good for the greatest number, and that means the greatest number of the plain American citizen. Conservation is no vague "ism"—it simply spells foresight and intelligence in handling the people's rights, in the administration of public waters and forests. It is the duty of the people's official servant to defend the people's manifest rights.

That is conservation; and that is what Gifford Pinchot stands for—the spirit as well as the letter of the law—enlightened sentiment as opposed to individual greed.

Allah be praised for the man who interprets the spirit of the law, and is inspired by considerations above mere material return—we need him sorely in these greedy dollar-seeking days.

#### No Place for Advertising

IT IS a cheering find in the worthy effort making to ease life a bit for the city work-horse (and thereby increase the value of its service to the owner) that the readiest response has come from the drivers themselves.

The two largest parades—those of Boston and New York—showed surprising improvement in grooming and general appearance. True, the pessimist may assert that the horses of these parades were not the ones of daily toil; no doubt individual cases, to prove his statement, could be found, and still a handsome margin left to the good. As a rule, the horses of the parades were the ones in actual regular service, as I have taken pains to learn—both in New York and Boston; moreover, I found the drivers taking great pride in their share of the movement and already discussing future plans with enthusiasm. The average human dearly loves a parade, and the introduction of this feature in the general help-the-work-animal movement was a happy solution of the long vexing problem of how to reach the individual caretaker.

One fact among others to particularly impress me in both these parades was the increasing number of open bridles—i. e., without blinders—the only kind that should ever be put on a horse.

It will be well another year to limit class entries from any one man or firm. I noticed, especially in New York, that in a given class certain large companies were represented by from six to a dozen or more entries. Of course it was good advertising, but the work-horse parade was not inaugurated to exploit the stable equipment of wealthy commercial companies. Moreover, unlimited entries in the classes lengthen the parade to a tiresome extent, and so defeat a wish to interest the public.

Let's keep the advertising out of the work-horse parade.



# Opening Old Waterways



## What the Motor-Boat is Doing to Make Small Neglected Streams Navigable

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

**W**E WERE very comfortable, the boatman and I. I was the more comfortable, for I was in the stern, smoking, while he was at the oars, but he was also smoking. We were going down the Yahara of Wisconsin, and it is not a difficult task to row a small skiff downstream, especially when the current is just sufficient to help along without making any dangerous rapids or eddies.

It was only when we encountered barbed-wire that we became really busy, even I being then obliged to abandon comfort temporarily. One or the other of us would shout a warning, the boatman would swing the bow of the boat upstream, and we would back down upon the wire obstruction. It was then my business to grasp the wire or wires—there were usually two of them—and force them up so that by crouching low in the boat we could pass under.

Did you ever try to wrestle with barbed-wire in a moving boat?

Well, just double the difficulties of a barbed-wire fence on land and you will have something approximating the entertainment it will give you on a stream of moderate current. The only detail in which the barbed-wire of the river may be said to be easier than the barbed-wire of the fields is its comparative looseness; it can not be drawn as taut across a stream that is fifty or a hundred feet wide as it can between posts on land, although it is not unusual to run posts pretty well out into a river.

This is not to say that the barbed-wire of the river is a sagging thing that can be easily pushed up to allow a boat and its occupants to pass—occasionally we had to lie almost flat in the boat to get under—but it is naturally impossible to string it as taut on long stretches as on short. They do pretty well on the Yahara, however, and, as the lower wire was usually just about the water level, it had to be forced up a good bit before we could pass under.

### The Farmers and the Barbed Wire

**I**N THE course of time this began to pall on me as a sport. I had inadvertently grasped a barb on one or two occasions, and on one or two other occasions a barb had grasped me by some part of my clothing. I began to be peevish about it.

"What's the explanation of these wires?" I asked the boatman.

"Lazy farmers," he answered.

I did not understand, and I told him so.

"It is easier," he explained, "and also much cheaper, to string a couple of wires across the river than it is to fence in the river-front of a pasture, and it is just as effective in keeping the cattle from straying. If you owned half a mile of river-front, wouldn't you rather string wires across the river at each end of your property than run a fence the whole length?"

Looking at it from that point of view, I admitted that I should.

"It sometimes happens, also," continued the boatman, "that a farmer owns the property on both sides of the river, and then he usually thinks he owns as much of the river as lies between."

"Does he?"

"Of course not. This is a navigable stream."

"Then he has no right to string wires across it?"

"I suppose not, but he's done it so long that he thinks he has."

"Why doesn't somebody stop it?"

"I don't know. I suppose it's easier to cut the wires."

"Cut the wires?"

"Yes. It's customary to carry wire-nippers, you know. We ought to have brought some along. It makes a bit of hard feeling between the farmers and those who use the river, but what can you do?"

"Are these conditions confined to the Yahara?"

"Oh, no. I guess they string wires across all the rivers that are not too wide and are not deep enough to float the larger craft. I know they do on some."

Later I found this to be true. Wires are strung quite generally on the smaller navigable streams of the Middle West, and I presume, although I have no definite information, that conditions are similar everywhere.

It occurred to me as rather extraordinary that the streams should be thus appropriated, without serious protest, by those who had no greater rights on them than the rest of the public, to the great annoyance, inconvenience, and occasionally danger, of those who might wish to use them as waterways. It was my understanding that a navigable stream was a good deal like a public highway, and a farmer would hesitate a long time before stretching barbed-wire across a public highway, even one little used, as a matter of convenience and economy. And if he dared do it, what then? Would he not be given almost immediate cause to regret it? Why should the rights of those who may wish to use the waterways be less jealously guarded?

I found, to begin with, that the practise of stringing wires is common upon many, if not all, of the smaller streams. Of course, where a stream is not navigable in law, there can be no valid objection to this, but I have reference to streams that the law declares navigable, which are used to some extent, and which, in most cases, would be used much more if it were not for the obstructions.

Except where a river is too wide or is deep enough to carry steamers or large launches, custom has made it almost the personal property of those who own the adjoining land, and many of them so regard it. They do with it whatever may suit their fancy, and they look upon the man with a canoe, a skiff, or a motor-boat as an interloper who has no rights at all. So strong is this feeling in some places that passing boats have been stoned and canoeing parties, stopping to eat lunch on the bank, have been driven away.

Now let us see exactly what is the status of the man who would use a navigable waterway—it is immaterial how infrequently it may be used so long as it is navigable—and also of the man who owns property along the bank, beginning with a little investigation into what constitutes a "navigable stream."

An application to the War Department, which exercises jurisdiction over interstate navigable streams, brought this definition, taken from a decision of the United States Supreme Court:

"Those rivers are public navigable rivers in law which are navigable in fact. Rivers are navigable in fact when they are used, or are susceptible of being used in their ordinary condition, as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water."

To which is added this statement: "Rafting and the floating of logs are recognized methods of navigation." So, in effect, a river is navigable in law if you can float

a canoe or a saw-log upon it in its ordinary condition—not when it is high or when it is low, but just as you ordinarily find it. A canoe, of course, represents one of the customary modes of travel by water. It is not even necessary that it should be used at all regularly or generally for such travel, but merely that it shall be susceptible of being so used. That brings pretty much everything but the creeks, and even some of them, within the definition of "navigable stream."

In the River and Harbor Act of 1899, after enumerating a score of things, including even piers, that may not be constructed on, over or under any navigable waters without the consent of Congress and the approval of the plans by the War Department, Congress clinched the whole thing with this: "The creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States is hereby prohibited." The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the sections of the act relating to waterways obstructions is, in the case of an individual, a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. In the case of a corporation, the fine alone applies.

Rather a stiff price to pay for the pleasure of stringing wires that catch the unwary or doing any of the many other things that are convenient or profitable, and which farmers and others do everywhere on these minor streams. Little private dams are not unknown, and an occasional small foot-bridge is thrown across a stream for neighborhood convenience. All of which is unlawful without the express consent of Congress and the approval of the plans by the War Department.

This becomes of real importance only because of the growing use of the minor waterways for pleasure and profit. A few years ago no one cared whether there were wires or private bridges or dams or jetties or anything else that the adjacent property owner might think necessary for his convenience or otherwise advantageous. His rights were no greater then than now, but no one was interested in disputing any rights that he might assert or appropriate to himself.

### The Motor-Boat and River Obstructions

**T**HEN came the motor-boat, and, following that, the canoe suddenly attained a new popularity. The motor-boat and the canoe demand a wider range than the skiff. The canoe, of course, can be easily portaged, so that presented no serious problem, but the motor-boat is a different proposition. A launch of any size can be portaged only by the use of a cradle or, at least, a wagon. That means that its sphere of activity is limited by the nearest dam in either direction, which is particularly exasperating to the man who has a good boat. Ten miles of river is to him what a frog-pond is to a man with a skiff. It becomes about as interesting, after a time, as riding a horse up and down a lane.

There would be no significance in this if motor-boats were occasional luxuries, as they once were, but in river and lake towns they have become almost as common as bicycles and automobiles, and boat-builders everywhere last spring reported that they were swamped with orders. Every town of any size, and some of no size at all, that I passed on the Yahara, the Rock, the Mississippi, and the Illinois Rivers had its fleet of motor-boats of one kind or another, and loud were the complaints of river obstructions that restricted the use of the rivers. But the motor-boat promises to open many of them again. It has given a new popularity to the smaller waterways, and it promises to do for them what the automobile has been and is doing for the highways.

A small motor-boat can go almost anywhere that a skiff can go, and go quicker. Therefore it wants to go farther. It can not be portaged like a canoe, so obstructions that are merely annoyances to the latter are serious obstacles



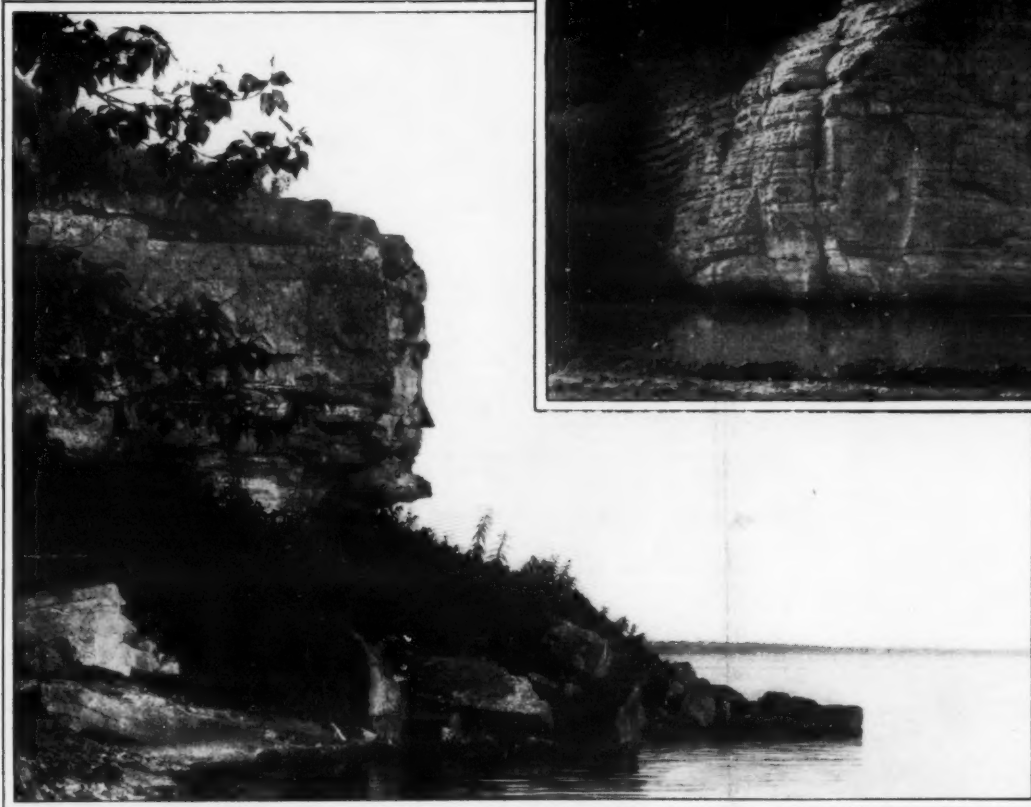
Passing through a canal lock



to the former. This, taken with the popularity it has attained and the comparatively recent general development of canoeing as a pastime, has created entirely new conditions on the minor waterways, and the great increase in the number of resorts and summer homes has served to emphasize these new conditions, being, in fact, one of the results and also one of the causes of motor-boat popularity.

I passed no town of any size that did not have its groups of summer homes along the river—always above the dam in dam towns, for the boats are kept above the dams. There might be as beautiful, or even more beautiful, spots below, but they were unavailable. Above, everything was trim and neat and attractive—delightful homes, well-kept lawns, fine boathouses, trim launches; below, the property was all unimproved. I imagine a dam must double or triple the value of property above it and have a correspondingly injurious effect upon the

Profile Rock, near Madison, Wisconsin



property below it. This, of course, when one gets beyond the business water-front of a town, is largely due to its availability or unavailability for summer homes, summer hotels, and amusement parks, and this availability, in turn, depends upon the launch and the motor-boat. So, again, we come to the all-pervading influence of the motor-boat.

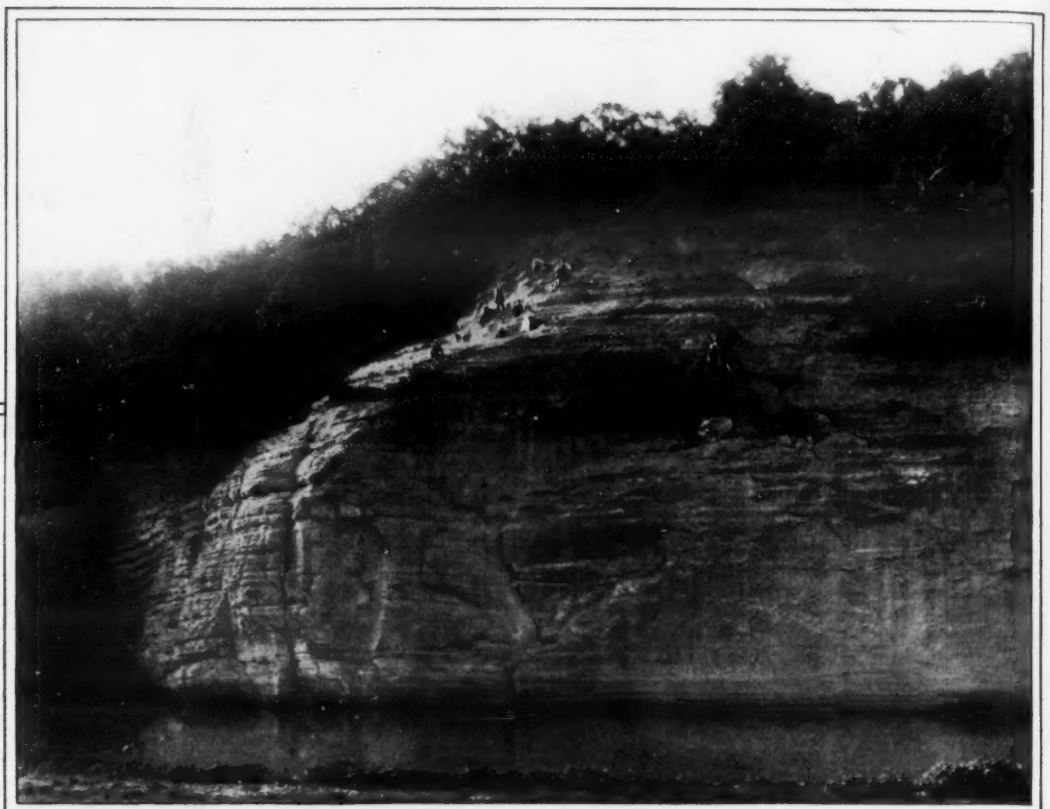
#### The Installation of Locks

THESE conditions are now being recognized in all legislation and department decisions affecting the waterways. For instance, the permission to construct a dam at Kilbourn, on the Wisconsin River, was coupled with the condition that a lock should be installed whenever, in the opinion of the War Department, the needs of water travel might require it. A specific stipulation for the installation of a lock, according to those interested in reopening the streams, is not necessary, as the Government can compel dam owners to put them in anyway, and they further maintain that it will not be very long before the Government will demand the installation of locks at points where the conditions are favorable for boating, or can be made favorable for boating, on both sides of the dams. A lock for the smaller pleasure craft is not particularly costly. There is one on the Yahara, between Lakes Mendota and Monona, at Madison—the only lock of this kind of which I have knowledge.

In line with this is the movement to open the Yahara to motor-boats and even small steamers from Madison to Janesville. Similar efforts are being made along other streams, and success in one case will stimulate others to work. I speak particularly of the Yahara because I happen to be familiar with conditions there. It is not so long ago that none but a few campers cared whether the Yahara was open or not. With the coming of the motor-boat, however, came summer homes and summer hotels beyond the points that previously had been considered reasonably accessible. It was about as easy to go to the end of the chain of four lakes as it had been to cross the first one before. So summer hotels and cottages appeared on Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa, and now it is planned to make an open channel to Janesville.

If the Yahara can be opened to motor-boats for its entire length, why not the Rock? And if the Rock, why not any river that is capable of floating them? The same sort of a movement is under way along other streams, and growing fleets of motor-boats everywhere are making the demand for more room ever stronger. They are practically forcing the reopening of old waterways.

There can be no doubt that one reason why existing conditions on the smaller rivers have been



Blue Rock, near Grand Detour, on the Rock River

something they can dig in, and not merely a surface-covering of sand two or three inches deep. Half a dozen loads are none too many, you will find, to enable them to carry out their engineering feats in making tunnels, and sinking wells, and laying out farms and fields, and the hundred and one other things boys and girls with healthy imagination will plan and execute when given the opportunity to do so.

I have spoken of shade and exposure in connection with the location of the sand-heap. There should be both. On hot midsummer days the children will find exposure to the intense heat of noon almost intolerable, but it will not be sufficiently so to keep them away from their playground. The branches of an overhanging tree or the wall of a building on the sunward side of the heap will temper the heat enough to make it healthily cool, and they will be glad to take advantage of it temporarily. But quite as healthful in its effect will be a sun-bath in the forenoon, and during ordinary weather children often take delight in making veritable salamanders of themselves.

#### They Never Tire of the Sand

THERE is really more health, more pleasure for the little folks in a good, big pile of sand than in anything else I know of. It will keep them busy as no toys can, because there will be something fresh and new doing in it every day. Indeed, they never tire of it. It won't cost much, and the head of the family will consider it the best investment he ever made for more reasons than one. Sharp, coarse sand isn't dirty, and the mother who is given to worrying over the neatness of her children's clothes can turn them loose in the sand-pile without fear of mud-stains. But don't make the mistake of dressing the children up when you send them out to play. Put them into stout, plain, serviceable clothes—the smaller ones, boys and girls alike, into trousers with a big front, and let them dig and delve to their hearts' content. Provide shovels and pails and hoes and wheelbarrows. You won't have to show them how to use them. Instinct will tell them that in next to no time if they never saw any of these utensils before.

For the larger children—those eight to twelve years old—provide a piece of ground from which they can develop a garden. Children like to see things grow if their attention is turned in that direction, and it will need but little encouragement on the part of the parent to get them to undertake the culture of vegetables and flowers on a small scale. When you give your instructions in gardening, give it in the form of object-lessons. Take your spade and hoe and work with the children. Show them what to do, and explain to them why it should be done. Get them well started in the right direction, and after a little you can trust them to run things for themselves.

If you want the boys and girls to become really interested in gardening, provide them with just as good tools as you would select for yourself. When the child gets an idea that he is being treated in a childish fashion, he very soon loses interest in what he has undertaken. Give him to understand that you have confidence in his ability to do good work by giving him good utensils to do it with, and encourage him to rely upon his own judgment just as soon as you see that he begins to understand the principles underlying the work in hand.

And be sure to provide the children with tents; let these tents be of good size—large enough for the children to play in in bad weather—and encourage them to occupy them nights as well as days. Such a sleeping-room is far healthier than the bedroom.

## Let the Children Dig

### The Sand-Pile and the Garden

By EBEN E. REXFORD

IF I were going to take a family of children into the country to live, or to remain over summer, the very first thing I would do in the way of providing for their entertainment would be to make a sand-pile for them. This I would locate in an out-of-the-way corner of the home grounds, and I would arrange, if possible, that part of it should be in shade, the balance fully exposed to the sun. The children want





# Winning Baseball Pennants

## Brains Beat Hands and Feet at the Game

By HUGH STEWART FULLERTON

**C**OMISKEY was sitting under the grand-stand of his baseball park in Chicago sliding back and forth along the seat with every move of the players who were battling for victory on the field. Dick Padden, veteran of many hard seasons, was at bat. Suddenly he writhed and twisted as if making frantic efforts to hit a pitched ball, and at the crucial second he threw up his arm just enough to make the ball touch it and trotted to first base. The crowd roared in hope of victory. "He made it hit him," commented Comiskey, *sotto voce*.

Padden touched first base, walked off a few steps rubbing his bruised arm and savagely accusing the pitcher of hitting him purposely (all for effect), and then, choosing the exact second that the pitcher started to swing his arm, he gained a flying start, threw his body away from the baseman, hooked his extended right foot around the bag, pivoted and arose from the dust cloud safe on second base. A moment later the batter drove a hit to right field. Padden sprinted hard until he passed third base, then slowed up just enough to tempt the fielder into throwing to the catcher, and as he saw the ball coming he sprinted again and slid safe. His slowing down had enabled the batter to reach second base and another hit followed. St. Louis broke in panic; the pitcher let down, and before the inning ended Chicago had scored five runs and victory was assured. Then said Comiskey thoughtfully: "I don't understand that fellow Padden: he can't hit; he can't run; he is slow in the field and on the bases; his arm is gone until he hardly can throw to first base; he isn't any too certain on fly balls; he is bad on handling thrown balls and weak on touching runners, but he is a corking good ball player."

### Speed of Thought

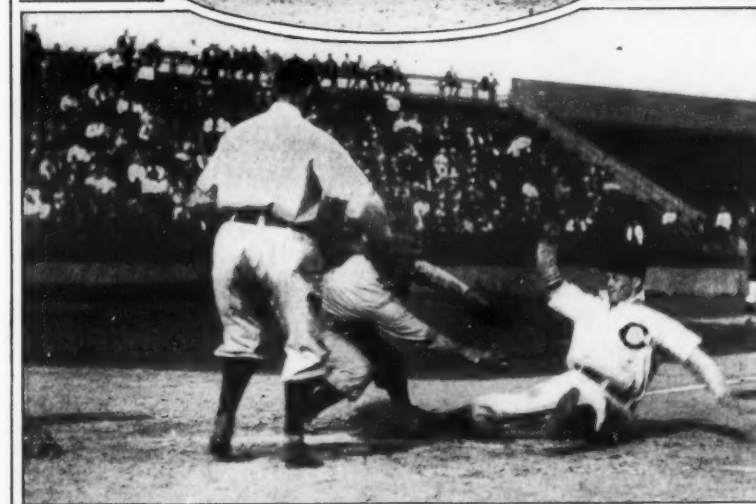
**C**OMISKEY'S comment was the best testimonial ever given to the theory that the brain can beat the hands and feet playing baseball.

The speed with which the brains of some baseball players act and transmit orders to feet or hands seems scarcely less than marvelous even to those who make baseball a business. One only can judge of the enormous thought speed of some players by feats which they have accomplished in games and under conditions which made it impossible that the plays should have been worked out in advance.

In the major leagues there are three classes of players, designated in the picturesque language of the game as "bushers," "bone-heads," and "topnotchers." The "busher" is the freshman, inexperienced but promising, and he derives his name from the fact that he recently has graduated from the "bush" or minor leagues. During or after his first season he is classified in one of the other divisions, according to the rapidity or slowness with which he thinks. To become a "bone-head" dooms a man forever to mediocrity, even though he may have much mechanical ability, because his inability to keep up the brain pace of the modern game bars him from valuable participation in "team-play."

### A Lightning Ruse

**S**OMETIMES, to those who watch and analyze every play, the mental gymnastics of the players amaze. Pat Flaherty, the Boston National's left-handed pitcher, performed a feat last summer that was conceived and executed with such speed that the eye could not follow. To estimate Flaherty's thought speed, figure that the pitcher's slab is 60.5 feet from the home base and that a baseball hit hard "on the line" straight back at the pitcher will travel sixty feet in approximately one-eighth of a second. Frequently balls thus hit strike the pitcher's hands with a sound that is like a rapid echo of the crack of the bat. Every player knows that frequently no one except the pitcher sees a "line drive" at all while the ball is in the air. Flaherty, realizing this, made the play entirely on the theory that he was the only one who had seen the ball. Boston was playing St. Louis, there was a runner on first base, and Konetchy drove the ball straight back at Flaherty with tremendous force. Flaherty caught the ball in his gloved right hand, and, whirling, he started to run rapidly back toward second base. Byrne, the runner on first base, knew from the sound of the bat that the ball was hit on the line and held his base to see where it went, but seeing Flaherty turn and run



Evers, Chicago's second baseman, is not only the quickest thinker of the modern game, but one of the fastest on bases

back, the same thought came to him that came to all spectators, that the ball had broken through Flaherty's hands and was rolling on, and he made a dash for second base to avoid being "forced out." Flaherty suddenly stopped running, grinned, and tossed the ball to McGann, completing the double play. The ball had been in his glove all the time, but the instant he felt it stick there he realized that Byrne would not leave the first base unless tricked into doing so, and, knowing that Byrne would judge what had become of the ball by the movement of the fielders, he conceived and executed his pretense of following the ball.

The trained sense of finished ball players is revealed by the lightning manner in which they judge the force and direction of a batted ball from the sound. Outfielders, who often can not see the ball at all until it raises out of the shadow of the stands, ninety-nine cases in a hundred spring in the right direction before seeing the ball. How they do it not one of them can explain. There is a story concerning "Tacks" Parrot that illustrates the point, even if not accompanied by affidavits. "Tacks," according to the yarn, was playing center field in St. Louis where the grand-stand was high, casting a shadow very heavy. The batter fouled the ball over the stand, and "Tacks," hearing the crack, gazed rapidly in all directions in search of the ball. Then he turned and raced out toward center field at top speed, leaped, stuck up one hand and caught—an English sparrow!

### Truth of the "Lucky Bound"

**H**OW much the quickness of brain depends upon the eye speed of the player is hard to estimate. Some players are faster of the eye than others, but all major league players must have quick eyes. Many are slow to perceive a situation and slower to take advantage of it. The speed of the eye of some ball players seems incredible. For several years after Lajoie started his major league career experts referred constantly to the big fellow as "lucky" because of his seemingly careless and indifferent way of fielding ground hits, and many predicted he would be a failure "as soon as the ball quits coming to him on easy bounds." Lajoie has a peculiar way of relying upon his hands alone, and seldom takes the precaution to get his feet and legs in position to block the ball should it elude his grasp. It looked to the experts as if everything hit toward second base came to Lajoie on the "lucky bound," they being unable to realize that his wonderful eye and quick brain enabled him to judge the instant the ball was hit exactly where the ball would bound, and that his speed enabled him to be there just at the instant to take it at the easiest position.

### A Gift of Sight

**I**F YOU hold an object for a half-second before the eyes of the ordinary man and cover it suddenly, not one in ten can even call the nature of the object, much less describe it. Try the same experiment with a professional baseball player and the result is surprising. An incident that happened years ago on the Chicago National League grounds illustrates how rapidly the eye of the trained athlete conceives objects. "Barry" McCormick was playing short-stop when the batter drove a comparatively easy bounding ball toward him. The ball approached him, taking natural bounds, but on the final bound, before reaching the position, it struck something, was deflected, and "shot low." McCormick already "set" in position, side-stepped, stooped, caught the ball, made a hurried throw to first base, and then leaped forward to the spot the ball had struck and picked up a silver quarter dollar. The coin had been half-buried in the grass, but as the ball struck it, it had turned, flashed, and fallen back into its bed, yet in that infinitesimal space of time McCormick had realized the nature of the object.

The most famous play ever made in baseball, one still fresh in the memory of thousands, was the result of the quick thinking of Evers, Chicago's diminutive second baseman, who is perhaps the fastest thinker in modern baseball. The play was the one made in New York on September 23, 1908, when Merkle failed to touch second base and cost New York the championship. The play, however, did not originate in that game, but in the game between the Pittsburg and Chicago teams in Pittsburg, September 4. The score was tied in the ninth inning, with Clarke at third base; Gill, an experienced "busher,"

on first, two men out, and Wilson at bat. Wilson drove a clean hit over second base and sent home Clarke, ran a few steps toward second base, saw the run score, and, without continuing to second base, turned and raced for the club-house to avoid being caught in the crowd that was swarming over the field. The moment that Gill left the base lines, Evers conceived an unheard-of play. He rushed to second base and screamed to Hofman to throw the ball to him, and when he received the ball he touched second and set up the claim that as Gill had not touched second base he was forced out, retiring the side, and that, as the rules forbid a run counting on the third out in any inning, the score still was tied. Umpire O'Day had seen the runner cross the plate and, turning, had walked to the water-tap and was taking a drink. He did not know whether or not Gill had gone to second base, and could not decide.

A fortnight later on the Polo Grounds, while Chicago and New York were fighting for the pennant in the final series of the season, exactly the same play came up in the last inning. This time Merkle, also inexperienced, made the same blunder Gill had made, and failed to complete the play by running to second base. But this time O'Day saw the play, and the result was his decision which caused the biggest sensation baseball has had in years. And, after all the argument was over, the one clearly established fact was that Evers's quick brain had saved the pennant for Chicago when it seemed won for New York by Bridwell's hit.

#### The Reign of "King Kel"

MIKE KELLY, "King Kel" they called him, perhaps was the quickest thinker and brainiest ball-player in the history of the national game. Kelly had no precedents to guide him in making plays, as his career was during the formative period of baseball, when he, Comiskey, Johnny Ward, Latham, Welch, and O'Neill were inventing and perfecting plays that are now in the repertoire of even the worst of the "bone-head" class. Rules were revised and revised because each time one was written Kelly devised some way of beating it.

One winter the lawmakers of the game changed the rules so as to permit managers to take players out of games during play and substitute others. A few weeks after the season opened, the White Stockings were playing Detroit, and Kelly was on the bench with Flint catching, and Chicago was in imminent danger of defeat. The bases were crowded with Detroit players, and a hit



A man in Brooklyn built this and sleeps here

meant probably defeat for the champions. The batter hit up a high foul, which neither Flint nor Anson could reach, and just as the ball was falling near the grand-stand Kelly conceived a brilliant idea. Springing from the bench, he shouted at the top of his voice: "Flint, you're out of the game." Then calmly catching the ball, he took Flint's mask and glove and went behind the bat to catch. Gaffney, who was umpiring,

refused flatly to allow the catch. Kelly read the rule to him in vain, but his argument was so strong that the lawmakers revised the rule at once, forbidding the changing of players while a play was in process.

The rapidity with which one player will grasp the plan of another and abet him in carrying it out is one of the marvels of modern team play. There is a trick that Evers and Tinker of the World's Champions have used several times in victimizing "bone-heads" on opposing teams that is almost laughable. The first time that it was worked was three years ago. A Cincinnati player was

on first base when the batter hit a line fly to right field straight at the fielder. Four out of five times when a hit like that is made a runner at first base has no idea where the ball is until the coacher informs him or until the actions of the opposing players give him a clue.

Evers, knowing this, ran as hard as he could toward second base, slid on his side, and stuck out one hand as if making a desperate effort to reach the ball. Tinker, catching the idea, raced back of the second base as if trying to head off a ground hit. The runner at first base, tricked into believing that a safe hit had gone over second base, tore around the bases at top speed. He had rounded second base and was sprinting for third when the right-fielder caught the ball, tossed it back to first base, and completed the double play.

#### The Oddest Hoax in Baseball

NUMEROUS times players take advantage of the fact that base-runners do not know where batted balls have gone, but there is only one instance of a team winning a game because a player realized that he was the only one who could see the ball. "Gentle" James Ryan, then playing with Anson's famous White Stockings, made the play, and Lange abetted him in carrying out the oddest hoax in baseball history. The afternoon was dark and dusk, and a storm approaching. Chicago had a lead of one run, the visiting team had two runners on bases and two men out, and the White Stockings

(Concluded on page 28)

# The Bed in the Open

"NO; it would never do to lie out in the night air. Mr. Emerson might take cold, and you know, Mr. Muir, that would be a dreadful thing."

That is what the Boston friends of the Sage of Concord said to John Muir under the Mariposa big trees where Emerson, then in his seventies, had agreed to camp with the mountain-climber.

"So Emerson," said Muir to me in telling the story, "took advice of his friends and went to the hotel. I had been trying to induce him to take a long camping-trip back into the heart of the mountains. He was willing, but his party, full of indoor philosophy, raised the question of this baleful open-air sleeping. I compromised on one night in the big trees and counted upon it as a happy, memorable experience, but these folk with the house habit would not even let him have that. In vain I urged that it was only in houses colds were caught, that nobody was ever known to take cold in those woods. These people of culture shook their wise heads and dragged poor old Emerson off to the hotel. So I had my campfire all to myself."

It was nearly forty years ago that Emerson's friends refused to let him spend a night out-of-doors. To-day they would hardly hesitate, for Boston has added to its wisdom the knowledge that sleeping out-of-doors, so far from being dangerous, is probably the only safe way; and as to taking cold, where one has sufficient bedclothing there is not the slightest danger, even with the temperature at ten degrees below zero, which suggests a story told by George Wharton James about a city-bred man who was sent in his care to the mountains for his health.

#### An Elemental Joy

ON THE first night James proposed to put him up beside a snow-drift at a high altitude.

"But," protested the city man, "it will kill me!"

"Well," said James, "I'll see you are decently buried."

James gave his camp-mate a good hot supper and spread his blankets out upon the snow. When the timid man was well wrapped up, with a hot stone at his feet and a cheery campfire lighting up the wintry scene, he felt less alarmed. James talked him to sleep, and when he woke in the morning the sick man confessed he felt

## The Joys of Outdoor Sleeping

By BAILEY MILLARD

more comfortable than for many months. After that he slept out every night and is now restored to health.

Now, while it is a fact, and a pitiful one, that most persons wait until they are ill before venturing upon the practice of outdoor sleeping, there are many others who do so from actual choice, although they are perfectly healthy. Among these are the happiest people in the world—happiest because their nerves are steadiest, because they have more physical resistance to heat and to cold, and, most of all, because night after night they revel in that large elemental joy, that real animal content which is known by the shepherds of the hills.

Light folding cots are made for campers, but these, as well as hammocks, are a nuisance when one has to take them out of a wagon and set them up every night. I

started to the Yosemite with four of these folding fooleries to accommodate as many members of my family, and when half-way on my journey traded the labor-making devices for potatoes. The cots were cold underneath and were always wobbly or breaking down. We took to the ground, and all my people agreed that on a camping journey there was no place to sleep upon like the good gray earth.

For a regular camp of a week or longer straw may be used, if it be handy, but there is nothing like the boughs of the balsam fir. These branches are light, springy, and fragrant, and to lie down upon a thick bed of them is to enjoy the luxury of the gods. Cedar boughs are heavy and the solid part will dig at your ribs and keep you awake. Tamarack is also too tough, and so is hemlock. Spruce is lighter and springier and will do very well, but the balsam fir is best of all and is more conducive to health. Balsam boughs have a tendency to spread under your blankets, but this may be corrected by pegging four poles at the sides, bottom, and top of the couch. To lie down upon a properly made couch of fir boughs on a clear night, to breathe their balsam while one gazes at the stars, and slowly to feel one's senses taken possession of by Nature's wholesome anesthetics, weariness, and pure air, is among the most delicious and treasured experiences of the mountain traveler.

Tent sleeping is not always beneficial, unless ventilation is thorough. Not only should there be a hole at least a foot square high up in the back of the tent, but the flaps should be left wide open or one side tied up at least six inches above ground. Even in cold weather there should be some sort of opening, for cold air in a tent or room is not necessarily pure air. For a camping journey the lighter the tent the better.

#### Outdoor Sleeping at Home

AS TO outdoor sleeping at home, many methods have been devised. There are the sliding bed, on which the upper half of the sleeper extends out of the window and is covered with an awning, having one side open; the roof cage, for city houses with boarded tin or shingle top and screen sides; the porch tent and the back-yard shack, two sides of which are lattice work, with inside storm curtains of canvas that can easily be lowered; but



The model open-air sleeping-room, simple of construction, as prescribed for the dwelling-house





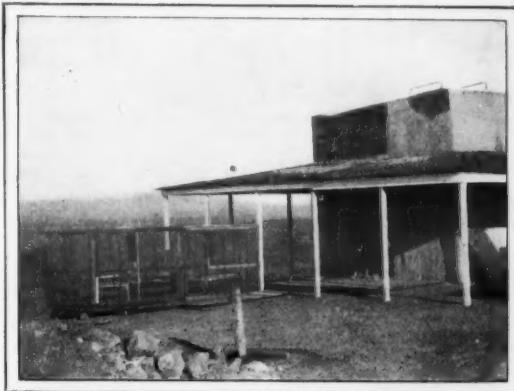
Properly set, with ventilation well provided for, a tent is the most pleasurable shelter for out-of-door sleeping

the most practicable of all is the sleeping balcony. This balcony, or upper porch, is generally built upon the rear of the house off an inside dressing-room that is kept at a comfortable temperature. Such a structure, say 7 by 9 feet, can be built upon brackets at a cost of fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars. One side of it should be fully enclosed to protect the sleeper from prevailing winds, and there should be an overhanging roof. The house wall, of course, affords additional protection. The other two sides should be boarded three feet up from the floor, and above that they may be left open, with canvas curtains drawn up to the top, ready to be let down and buttoned securely in bad weather, always leaving a narrow gap at the roof-protected top for ventilation. Lattice-work may screen the open-air sleeper. It prevents the bed-going and uprising from becoming neighborhood affairs.

Near my home on the Palisades, overlooking upper Manhattan, is a model outdoor sleeping-room, occupied

every night, even in zero weather, by a real-estate man, his wife and child. These persons are not invalids. They sleep out from choice. Little Peggy, as the child is called, is a year and a half old, but she has never slept in the house. Peggy is a normal, healthy child, not in the least fretful, but always seemingly full of the joy of life. Every night she is dressed in her night-clothes in an inside room and laid in her little bed, which is then wheeled out upon the balcony, where she sleeps soundly and with rarely a waking cry. The balcony is at the back of the house, looking down upon the Hudson. It is 8 by 10 feet and opens out of a dressing-room. Six feet of the length is cut into the body of the house. The remaining four feet project beyond the house wall, the projection being sealed from the floor all around to a height of three feet, leaving large openings with grooved casings into which are fitted sliding blinds like those in railway cars. The blinds are closed only in bad weather. It is easy to convert an ordinary porch into a fresh-air chamber by enclosing one or two sides with glass or canvas and leaving the other sides open. If wooden shutters or canvas curtains are provided for the open places there need be no exposure to wind, rain, or snow.

There are several devices for sleeping out of doors in your own house, and any of them may be employed by the apartment dweller. A home-made window tent that will serve every purpose is constructed as follows: Take some 1 by 2 inch strips of pine and some good, heavy ducking, and with these make a canvas box with a wooden framework, the length of the box or tent to be the width of the bed and the width and height of the box to be those of the lower window-sash. Leave the bottom and the window end of the box open and let about two feet of canvas hang down below the bottom of the frame on the three enclosed sides. As this box is to be laid upon the bed, one side against the headboard, it will be seen that the wooden framework can be used only on three sides of the bottom, otherwise the sleeper would feel an uncomfortable weight upon his body. Instead of the mid-bed wood-strip, therefore, use a piece of strong elastic tape stretched across the bottom of the tent and over the bed.



In a region which is infested by insects you may sleep undisturbed and in comfort, if protected by a wire cage

The loose canvas at the head and side of the bed should be tucked under the mattress. A wood-frame screen should be placed in the window and the open end of the tent-frame should be fastened to it by hooks and screw-eyes at top and bottom. A low-hanging awning outside the window should then be let down, and thus one may sleep in pure air in his own bed without danger from exposure.

My experience as well as that of nearly every other outdoor sleeper that I have met proves one fact conclusively: The number of indoor sleeping hours can be cut in two by the outdoor slumberer without ill effect, and no one who sleeps at all ever requires in one night more than six or seven hours of tired nature's sweet restorer unless he has been sleep-starved beforehand.

Let us leave our stuffy bedrooms in summer and lie out under the stars. They are mighty good company, stars are. They wink at you confidentially and say a great many pleasant things in a language all their own.

# The Call of the Hoe

*To Stir the Soil Is to Let in the Air and Thus Give It Fertility*

By L. H. BAILEY

Dean of Cornell Agricultural College

**I** DOUBT whether a person can find in any literature a good history of the hoe; and yet the hoe is the implement with which man has possessed the earth. It was with some kind of a hand tool that he first broke the earth and then planted the seeds that they might grow.

If we were to make a history of the hoe, we should show the way by which man has come to his present state; for it is more than likely that many of his implements have evolved out of the crude tools with which, in his primitive state, he struck the earth. The remainder of the early implements have probably arisen from those with which he struck other animals and protected himself in combat. The implements of combat tend always to pass away as men ascend, but the implements of tillage tend always to increase.

The hoe is undoubtedly the primitive form of the plow; for a plow is essentially a hoe drawn by a man or a domesticated animal. The furrow-turning plow is a very late development. In fact, the usual plow of many peoples to-day is only a crude improvement of the crooked stick, lifting and breaking the earth but not inverting it.

It may astonish the intending countryman to be told that if he wants a good garden or crop he must water it with a rake or harrow before he waters it with a hoe; and yet this is just what he must do if he would be a worthy member of the craft that makes the earth to blossom.

In dry weather the soil moisture tends always to rise and to pass from the surface by evaporation. Anything that checks the surface evaporation, of course, keeps the water in the soil. A board or a blanket or a mulch of sawdust on the surface prevents or checks evaporation. The earth is moist beneath the covering. Similarly, a layer of dry loose earth acts as a mulch; and in this case we may make the mulch on the spot rather than apply it as a foreign material. The mulch is made by any surface-working tools that leave the soil loose and more or less fine.

A "crust" of earth usually acts just the reverse of a mulch, for it continues the capillary connection of the under-soil with the atmosphere. It is, therefore, necessary to break up or destroy the crust as well as to make the mulch; so that the hoe may very properly precede the rake; or, in field practise, the cutting "cultivating" tools may precede the straight-tooth harrow.

It is more important to keep the water in the soil than to add or apply water to it. After a man has learned how to keep and utilize all the water that the rains provide him, he may then add more if his plants need it; and it is exactly the land that is best tilled and handled that profits most by the application both of water and of fertilizer.

The "dry-farming" in the West, now so much in the public discussion, is a process of storing and keeping

the rainfall (by deep preparation of the land and maintenance of the earth-mulch) until there is sufficient supply in the soil to make a crop. Vast areas of semi-arid lands that can never be irrigated—because of lack of water and of the physical configuration—can be made to yield a good produce by means of saving and utilizing the natural rainfall.

The stirring of the soil lets in the air, improves the

to a shape to suit, and who uses the tool with deftness and discrimination.

But it is the contact with the soil, and what grows out of it, that I desire chiefly to emphasize, because this contact is worth the while of any intelligent man. One acquires a sense of dominion in the use of these tillage tools that he scarcely gains in any other way. This is especially true in these times when we have learned to place so great importance on the features of different individual plants, choosing a particular plant as parent in order that we may produce a generation more to our liking. One can not do this work of improving new plants unless he comes very closely into relation with the different plants themselves. Plowing takes one into contact with the fields, but the use of the tillage tools takes one into contact with the soil and the plants.

Much more attention has been given to the perfecting of horse-hoes than to hand-hoes. In fact, there is very little to choose among the manufactured hand-hoes except in size, weight, and perhaps the "hang" of the handle. Now and then some freak hoe is put on the market, and it soon disappears. But we much need many modifications of the implement, using the common historic hoe as a basis. It is, of course, an indication of a gross lack of skill that persons do not discriminate in hoes and do not demand that the manufacturers produce variety in patterns; but if hoes for different uses were available, it would seem as if the demand for them ought gradually to develop. Some years ago a good lover of the soil, writing as A. B. Tarryer in an American magazine, illustrated and described a variety of garden-tillage weapons. I reproduced his descriptions

in a gardening book. But the idea still needs developing. A real gardening nature-lover should be able to find in his rack one hoe tool for hard ground and one for soft ground, one for thick-planted areas and one for open areas, one for destroying young weeds (Mr. Tarryer called one of his hoes "infant damnation") and another for the big weeds and the sod, one for surface work and one for deep digging. There is no good reason, as far as I can see, why a farm boy should not be allowed the opportunity to have a hoe of his own as he has a steel-trap or a buggy whip of his own. I know a farmer who for nearly fifty years used one hoe for certain kinds of work. He knew the history of the implement; and his fingers had worn grooves in the handle so that the tool fitted him. This hoe is now laid away as one of the choice possessions of his old age.

A hand-tillage tool that it is a pleasure to own and to handle should at once extend one's contact with the soil; and I hold that this contact is worth making in the interest of good health, of wholesome entertainment and recreation, of the accomplishment of useful work, and as a part in a good education.



The delightful New Mexico climate invites to outdoor sleeping

physical structure, keeps the water, makes it possible for certain bacteria to multiply, and in other ways aids the soil to produce a crop. The tilling of the soil is properly, therefore, a continuing process for a good part of the season; and its weed-killing function is only secondary or incidental.

One comes into the closest contact with the soil and the plant when he applies the tools of tillage. It is inexplicable what constitutes work and what pleasure. The handling of an agricultural implement is universally regarded as the most menial of labor, and yet the more laborious and essentially less inspiring handling of ball clubs and golf implements is assembled with the pleasures. The modern tillage tools, particularly the horse tools made in America, have come to be so comely and so nicely effective that the handling of them ought not to be wholly devoid of pleasure.

It is a good art to handle a hoe well. Very few persons can do it. Most persons hack and strike as if guided by mere muscular instinct; but now and then one finds a man who picks his hoe or rake with as much care as he chooses a walking-stick, who files the blade

# Filtering Ellis Island

*What the Playground is Doing to Make Self-Supporting Americans*



The Winged Victory is the emblem used on the badges given for athletic records to both boys and girls

**F**ROM England comes the terrified cry: "We have neglected our youth. We have crowded it into the slums to devitalize as grass devitalizes under a stone. We have nothing to recruit our army from!"

What are we doing to save ourselves from England's disease? For we have the germ in our midst, with complications England never knew. In New York City sixty-five per cent of the school children live in congested districts. In many other cities that percentage holds, proportionate to their size. That condition alone has brought England to a pass where a mere play like "An Englishman's Home" can throw the nation into a panic.

What is going to help us to face that very peril, doubled by constantly increasing congestion and the continual introduction of the lowest elements of many foreign races?

Over a million immigrants come to this country every year. Many of them are the best class of peasantry, healthy and teachable, but still foreigners, and as such doubling the demand made by their mere numbers on the strength of this country for their assimilation. But there are countless others who have had spirit and life crushed out of them, who are feeble in mind and body, unhealthy and broken. These and their children must be made men and women as well as Americans.

The only practical way is to get at the children. It is hard to change an adult, especially one of a different race. The boys must be developed. The girls must be developed. In New York City alone there are six hundred thousand school children, three hundred and ninety thousand making that sixty-five per cent that live in congested districts. Four hundred and twenty thousand are of foreign parentage. In other cities the tale is the same in smaller proportions, for the foreigner in the city is almost inevitably pushed into the densest section, and of all the one million yearly arrivals only a negligible percentage go to the open, health-giving country.

## Evil Influence of the Streets

**T**HE streets are the foster-parents of a vast multitude of our men and women of the next generation. The only counter-influence is the school, and five hours a day in school for a part of the year will not counterbalance the evil influences, moral, mental, physical, of the streets, and so save us from reaping the bitter fruit of the present sowing. What will? Whatever it is to be must be through a universal appeal to children, for they can not be saved against their will. Whatever hand is to save must be large enough to touch all. What is the answer? The hundreds of thousands of children who are following the new call to play, to joy, are supplying it. And the answer they are giving is athletics—play, physical and mental joy.

For the sake of concrete facts let us consider New York City. Already seventeen other cities, including Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans, are in line, and others coming. In New York there are one hundred and seventy thousand boys and girls engaged in athletics. Not the prosy, old-fashioned gymnastic kind, but games, play!—that feed spirit as well as muscle.

This is what, in five years, has resulted:

The standard of scholarship among those thus engaged

By LOUISE E. EBERLE

in athletics has increased twenty-five per cent—here is the answer to the narrow-visioned who throw up their hands at the "time wasted" in athletics at the schools.

The physical standard among those engaged in athletics has increased twenty-five per cent—here is thought food for those who scoff at the idea of children needing play.

Here are some other results. A spirit of keen honor and honesty has been awakened. One of its developments is a growing lack of complaints in the contests, due to the spreading spirit of fairness. Another is the corrective effect upon that class known as incorrigibles—children most in need of, and least reachable by, help. A principal who has in his school as many lusty, book-shirking incorrigibles as has any school in the city, gathered them into one group and placed in charge an expert basket-ball player. A defiant class was taken to the gymnasium and brought back in an hour tired, peaceable, and interested. This was kept up. Basket-ball first and books afterward. But every one of those "bad" boys was promoted from his grade that year!

Another result is a priceless one. It is the teaching of discipline to boys and girls—the sharp, relentless discipline necessary for championship work. A father (one of many) tells of the years of effort to get his boy to keep regular hours, all to no avail. Then the boy began trying for a crew. After that it was seven o'clock up and ten to bed without deviation! The boys who are learning this lesson are becoming different. They look different. They act differently. They stop fights and act as monitors, not from a spirit of interference, but because that lesson of discipline makes them natural masters—having first mastered themselves, most difficult of all.

Now, with this new system of school athletics there are only two serious pitfalls possible. One is the gradual

process of development, and the seventy per cent will have forgotten their foreign and diverse parentage, for they will have had, through all the formative years of childhood, the strongest possible influence toward unity—a common enthusiasm through working together for a common purpose.

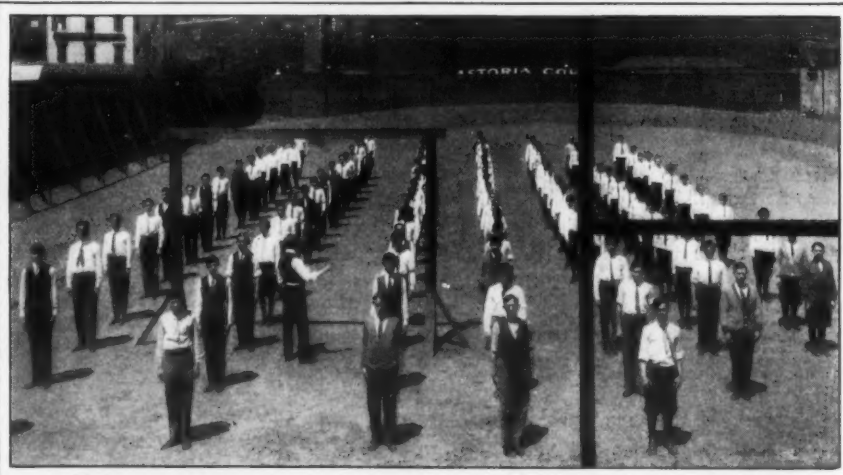
Athletic games were first introduced in the schools as an experiment. They were an after-school affair, and purely optional. Right here is the proof of their vital grip on the children. Such a clamor arose to join the players that a scholarship standard was made the price of admission. That and the better physical condition which resulted are what caused the twenty-five per cent rise in scholarship. Mark the progress. At first individuals studied in order to get in. Now classes study for the class honor. If a member begins to lag in his lessons, and so endangers the class standing by his possible removal from its teams, the other members attend to him. A laggard is taken around the corner and punished by his mates. A champion fell behind in his studies and was reported to the principal. "But," said the principal to me, "there was no need of my discipline—the boy's mates attended to it."

When the Board of Education had seen such results for two years there was only one intelligent course for it to take: the Public Schools' Athletic League was united to the city's system. Its direction became a part of the Board's work, and the athletic games were put on the school curriculum. All the children have access to the games, but those who would gain membership in the League must reach a certain standard. One hundred and seventy thousand have done this, and so become the city's athletes under direct supervision of government—the first time such a thing has occurred in the history of American civilization. Cared for and protected by the city, the young athletic patrol will one day care for and protect it. And the city, as mother cities should, rewards and marks those who do their best for her.

## Badges for Skill in Sports

**T**HREE years ago badges were offered by the Board of Education for certain records in athletics. This was the result—two thousand the first year, four thousand the second, over seven thousand last year. That is the rate at which the badges have been claimed in these three years, a growth of over seventy-five per cent for the last year. In the first year of these contests it was common in an examination of four hundred boys to find less than six who could chin themselves four times on a bar. Last year over a third of the boys passed the test.

The work of training bodies inevitably brought recognition of the necessity for their cleanliness, so a new requirement was added to the list necessary for graduation—knowledge of the practical application of physical hygiene to one's person. The children of the congested regions, and those who form the seventy per cent of foreign parentage—they are not always clean! But now when a boy or girl enters the public school he or she is not only examined as to knowledge, but as to physical condition as well. Face, hair, teeth, nails are scrutinized, and if the child does not know how to attain cleanliness and keep clean, it is promptly taught. As to the League, the boys are stripped and examined for admission, and a curved spine or other defects are



An open-air playground in one of New York's congested districts where boys are given free exercise—taking the hump from their shoulders and the slouch from their legs

giving of first place to athletics, as happens in some colleges, instead of making body and mind equal running mates. The other is too much individual competition, tending to make egotists instead of sane men and women. But both these dangers are avoided by one simple thing. In our public schools the numbers are so great that there is no time, with the amount of study the law requires, to overdo on the play side. Neither is there time for individual competition to any extent, class work being the almost invariable rule. So it is not every boy for himself, but every boy for his class. When the boys are grown it will be every man for his country by the mere simple



A nearer view showing how boys look before and after this drill



A special badge, for boys only, is awarded to those who attain a standard of skill in diving and swimming



promptly noted, and the proper exercise given for eradication. At the end of the term the children have their marks on cleanliness as well as on geography and arithmetic. The introduction of athletics, it seems, makes for cleanliness as well as for strength.

Perhaps what shows most clearly of all the intensity of the new conviction that bodies as well as brains require care is the breaking down of that strongest of American prejudices which declares for a Sunday of physical stagnation. The School Board has obtained the setting aside of certain city parks on Sundays where the boys may pursue their games and exercises. Play on Sunday! Yes, play, the game for manhood that must never cease.

A teacher in the most crowded school in New York tells of what the athletic games have done there. Many of the children, he says, are born of parents so overworked physically and underworked mentally that intelligence and soul seem to have gone out in them and not

to have appeared at all in the children. When these receive their first instructions in the games they are like worn-out, castaway dolls, absolutely without response, emotion, or enthusiasm. Sometimes the change is gradual, sometimes startlingly sudden. The numb body is awakened by joy and harmonious activity, and surely as the seed awakens in sunshine and rain, soul and mind come out of their heavy dream, and a human being is reclaimed, the devitalized sad doll becomes the alert, erect, trained boy who wears his city's badge because he is a citizen worthy of honor.

#### Three Things Necessary

IT IS agreed that there are three things no boy should do between the ages of twelve and nineteen if he would reach his best development. He must not smoke, drink, nor keep late hours. What will prevent him? His teacher's telling him that it is naughty and that he'll be better some day if he doesn't? Scarcely. But

if a boy knows that the breach of any of those "don'ts" will rule him off his team, the stars in their courses couldn't get him to commit the breach. Think of that! If every school in America had in its grasp that potent instrument, the team, then those "don'ts" would pass out of existence! But more than this. When those boys finish their seven years' school athletics, they are going to take the benefits with them. That doesn't mean that we are going to have a nation of athletes. But it does mean that to whatever sphere each boy goes he will take with him trained physique, balanced body and brain, and the spirit of the team—i. e., work for the honor of all, rather than against the other for individual gain. At any rate, that seed will have been planted, and some day, where children now play for a trophy, men will play up—play hard!—play for the prize, a new American manhood. We shall not suffer from England's disease. The cure has already begun—the remedy is balance—and the pivot of balance is—play.

# Upland Shooting Over Dogs

## The Height of Delightful Outdoor Sport

By ERNEST MCGAFFEY

PERHAPS the best reason for the popularity of upland game-bird shooting is its infinite variety, which embraces the finest combination of walking in woods and fields when Nature is in her happiest mood. Each season brings dozens of new sensations and scores of novel experiences to the sportsman. The birds act differently in different localities; they adapt themselves to circumstances, and, if closely hunted, adopt new measures to protect themselves. Grouse usually take the more direct line in their flight, and are so cunning as to often put a tree between their course and the man. Quail fly farther when the country is open, or where persistently followed. As the season lengthens, the sportsman will learn to read country as a child does a primer, slowly at first, but finally with a comprehensive glance that sees instantly the good territory and rejects poor cover. And he will find occasionally, to his surprise, a cock grouse springing from some apparently impossible bit of cover, or a bevy of quail crouched under bare oak scrub in the dead leaves which he is strolling away from while the dog is working the thickety hollow below. Always there is the lure of uncertainty.

Along old logging roads in the ruffed-grouse country you will generally find birds in the early morning or evening around the tops of fallen trees, in elder thickets at the edges of clearings, and sometimes along the lower mountainsides. Occasionally the birds plunge in headlong flight from the middle of a tall tree, and your chances for a score are about as one in fifty. After a full day's work you will be more than repaid with a brace and a half of the wary, splendid birds. Then there are the long tramps up the sides of ravines in the bracing air or in the cool seclusion of the old timber trails, where you take off your cap and walk bareheaded in the shadows.

#### Moderate Cost

IN QUAIL-SHOOTING you will be nearer the farms and fields, sometimes following the dog as the birds "road" ahead for a hundred yards or so, and again moving stealthily toward a game-concealing hedgerow, every nerve alive, expecting each moment to reveal a brown catapult springing into the air.

It is the joy of living and the maximum of delightful outdoor sport. Old orchards, hedges, cornfields where grass has grown up along the rows, thickety hollows in the midst of cornfields, wood-lots where hazel bushes have grown up, and blackberry briars, the edges of stubble fields, fence corners, especially when grown up in weeds, willow thickets, creek bottoms, clover pastures—these are where the cunning brown chaps lie, and only the practised eye can pick out the likely spots at one survey of the surroundings.

The novice who can make his first trips afield accompanied by a friend who is experienced is fortunate. But this is not essential. Nor is a course of trap-shooting necessary. Bird-shooting is absolutely different from practise at inanimate targets, and the best way to become a wing-shot is to shoot in the cover at the birds themselves. A great deal of this will be more or less "snap-shooting," and practise will bring it to a reasonable degree of skill.

The sport is one within the means of every man. A good, serviceable, double-barreled gun can be had for \$30. A number of makes are in the market at around this figure. Coat, trousers, shell-vest, leggings, and stout shoes can be had for, say, \$15 additional. The coat will last forever; at least, many old hunting coats seem to date from Adam's day. The shell-vest is indestructible. The trousers and shoes must be occasionally replaced. The gun will stand for a lifetime if any care at all is taken of it.

For an outlay of, say, \$50 at the outside, then, a man is fitted to begin the sport. "But," says the inquirer, "how about the shells and the dog?" True enough.

Shells for an entire season of sensible upland shooting will not cost over \$3.50. A good pup, either setter or pointer, can be had for from \$10 to \$20. You can train him yourself, and get a vast deal of amusement and instruction doing it. A bird dog takes as naturally to hunting as a duck does to water, and a six or seven months' old pup of fairly good stock will often commence to find birds with astonishing precocity.

#### A "Fancy" Dog Not Necessary

IT IS a mistake to suppose that a man needs a high-priced dog for upland shooting. Many a good dog of blurred or no pedigree has acquitted himself wisely and well in the field; care and patience will evolve a reliable dog from very modest beginnings. The city or town is a poor place to keep a dog in, and it is best to arrange with some one to keep him in the neighbor-

hood where you do your shooting. Remember that some birds from a group may drop down before the main body alight and scatter, and you may be running over a good chance to pick up a single.

Don't hurry your dog either. Half a dozen quail and a couple of rabbits will make your game-pockets heavy enough. Make the actual shooting of the game one of the many incidents of the day, and never the main idea of your outing.

Cultivate the camera habit by all means. But don't overdo it. There is no such vital thrill in merely "taking pictures" as there is in studying the birds' habits and trailing them to their most carefully hidden cover.

The true sportsman is he who blends deep enjoyment of the woods and streams with practise of the art of wing-shooting; a manly accomplishment, bringing in its train rational enjoyment, skill of hand and eye, companionship of congenial comrade and dog, and a communion with outdoors at once healthful and inspiring.

Use smokeless powder. It gives the novice a chance to bring his second barrel to bear when he has missed with the first, and it gives the good shot a better chance to bring down "doubles."

As to sizes of shots, eights for quail, sixes for grouse. Don't let yourself be tempted to shoot a ruffed grouse on the "set." Even if an old cock has fooled you into following him for miles, and you finally locate him in a tree and could "pot" him, don't do it. Plant yourself firmly on the honorable stand of a wing-shot, and resist the "target" shots.

Keep your gun clean, and never shoot in thick cover unless you can see your companion. Always hunt with one person in preference to a crowd. There is just one too many in upland shooting. Get acquainted with some farming community if you are intent on quail-shooting, and help stock their covers with additional birds sent in during the early spring months. If you are after grouse, pay a little to see that the game laws are enforced in your favorite locality. Keep in touch with game conditions in the neighborhood you hunt in, and, in general, take an interest in the sport.

#### Plenty of Variety

UPLAND shooting is the cream of all bird-shooting. It has not the wearisome monotony of sitting cramped in a "blind" waiting for ducks, nor the stubborn sloggish away through the wallows of the snipe marshes. It takes you through alternate wood and field, meadow and stream, and gives ample time to loaf, to observe, to philosophize, and to smoke. You do not have to exert yourself in particular; you are not after a medal. Whoever has drawn close to the stanch dog as he stands to a "point" in buckwheat patch or in cornfield or in brush heap has sensed a thrill of expectancy which not the most jaded can resist, placed as it is in a near perfect setting—the wine-pure air of the woodland, the glow of Indian summer.

Above and beyond all is the forgetting of everything but the immediate present: even as a man becomes expert with the gun and advanced in woodcraft, repeated surprises await him—the bevy of quail which would not act "right," the cock grouse that always took to the tree-tops, the occasional woodcock darting like a gold-brown streak through the thicket which you were tramping for quail, his phantom squeak mocking your hasty and ineffectual double shot as he disappeared from sight.

If you would indeed banish dull care to the limbo of complete oblivion, get a shotgun and take up wing-shooting for quail and grouse in the russet and tawny October days. Be a boy again, and laugh over your many misses and gloat secretly on your occasional center shots. See that cock grouse now! You killed him clean at fifty yards just as he passed that tree trunk, and mark how the good dog looks up as much as to say "that was my master."



A splendid bird exhibited for the envy of a less fortunate shooting companion

hood where you do your shooting. The gun for upland shooting should be a twelve-gauge, bored cylinder in the right-hand barrel, and modified choke in the left. Shoot with both eyes open, and learn to pull the trigger, or rather *press* the trigger, without nervous jerking. If you are in a country where there are a good many quail, and you are a beginner, let a bevy or two and some single birds flush without firing a shot, merely aiming your gun to get the direction and angle of their flight. Remember that a quail usually rises on the left and right quartering shots, and aim above as well as ahead of it. This holding ahead and over the bird will come as a matter of practise. The same way with the ruffed grouse.

Take any shot within a reasonable distance, and do not be afraid to use your ammunition in such practise. Don't hurry in your pursuit of a bevy of quail or a

When you have become proficient you will, no doubt, adopt the sixteen or even twenty gauge gun, as most sportsmen are doing. —[THE EDITOR.]



The Zeppelin III Passing Over the City of Cologne on Its Way Down the Rhine

On August 27-29, Count Zeppelin flew from Friedrichshafen to Berlin, descending at Bitterfeld and Nuremberg for repairs. His arrival at the capital—above which he maneuvered skilfully—was the occasion of an unprecedented ovation from hundreds of thousands of people. Upon his landing, the Kaiser embraced him with enthusiasm, and presented him to the Kaiserin, also to Wilbur Wright, the American aviator. The voyage lasted from 4:30 A. M., Friday, to 2 P. M., Sunday

# Cavalry of the Air

*The Advance of Aeronautic Science in Germany, and its Application to Future Wars*

By ELMER ROBERTS

THE villagers living adjacent to the military balloon park at Tegel, near Berlin, accustomed for months now to the sudden rearing out of the enclosure of huge pointed cylinders driving away at twenty or thirty miles an hour, had a fresh thrill one recent rainy night by a succession of explosions in mid-air with vivid streams of flame tearing the low-lying clouds. The aeronautic battalion was working out a problem of defense. They had sown the air surrounding a supposed fortification with mines and were exploding them either with time fuses or electrical earth connections against the theoretical approach of a hostile aerial fleet.

The air-mine is for the protection of camps, squadrons, or fortifications during the night by making the air above them too dangerous to navigate because of mines at different elevations, so that, as in the defense of a harbor by mines invisible to the enemy, the passage through the air over troops or fleets may be uncertain in the dark. The air torpedo explodes by contact. Joined to the bursting charge are two cases holding compressed benzine and pure oxygen. The compressed benzine, gaseous and highly explosive, combines swiftly with the pure oxygen at the moment of explosion, producing intense heat and wide-spreading flames. The heat, the flame, and the bursting pressure cause the gas in the balloons to explode, or, in the case of air-craft of other varieties, would destroy the crews or disable the machine. Air-mines, transported from point to point in the field of action by torpedo-boats at sea or automobiles on land, can be released during the daytime in the path of airships with time fuses or exploded from below by electrical currents.

#### Air Navigation Beyond Experiment

THE active preparations, offensive and defensive, for warfare in the air by the German general staff is a certain indication of the conviction that air-navigation has gone beyond sport or experiment, and has become an instrument for the national defense, upon whose development many minds are at work and millions planned. The construction proceeds upon two main lines: the

building of craft for mechanical flight capable of carrying several tons in men and material, and the preparation of engines for destroying such craft.

The Krupps, whose business is that of creating instruments of destruction, are turning out guns of two sorts, one for hurling burning projectiles a mile or more through the air, and another for throwing shells perpendicularly or at an angle. Naval gunners are at practice firing on captive balloons towed swiftly by torpedo-boats. Tacticians in both the military and naval arms are studying the utilization of air-craft in cooperation with land and sea forces. The studies in this direction began with the idea that for practical purposes the airship could be used for observation and reconnaissance only. The whole problem has widened. The experiments this summer are not only in the direction of stable and rapid flight, but in the arming of air-craft with light guns for use against other vessels in the air and in experiments with the discharge or dropping of explosives upon docks, warships, fortifications, arsenals, or camps. The German army steerable craft—the *Gross* and the *Zeppelin* and the privately-built dirigible, the *Parseval*—are each capable of carrying from one to four tons of explosives. Ballistic engineers are at work on the problem of directing explosives from airships, and the effects of merely dropping them upon steel surfaces or upon earthworks protecting artillery.

Theoretically, a ship such as the new model *Zeppelin*, with a radius of action of 1,426 miles, could rise from its harbor in Lake Constance, proceed to any European port, and during the night descend close to a *Dreadnought* and drop a ton of high explosive upon her, keeping only far enough away to escape the evil effects of the explosion. A *Zeppelin* can be built in about six weeks provided enough aluminum frames can be prepared. A *Gross* or a *Parseval* can be made ready for the air in about four weeks when the material factories are equipped. The next great land war, should it be deferred five or even only three years, will, in the opin-

ion of German military writers, see employed a cavalry of the air—scouting, observing, raiding into the enemy's country, destroying a depot or throwing a city into confusion, and engaging the enemy's air fleets. As with cavalry screening an army, whose first duty is to beat or to occupy the attention of the opposing cavalry, so the air fleets, covering an advance, must engage or elude those of the enemy. The air once commanded, the operations of the land and sea forces would be simplified. The victory would doubtless remain with the men who could use the machinery well over those who would use it inefficiently. Thus the German would increase his present advantage over the Russian and the Russian over the Turk. The quality of the men who manage the air-craft must rise high above that of the foot or horse soldier.

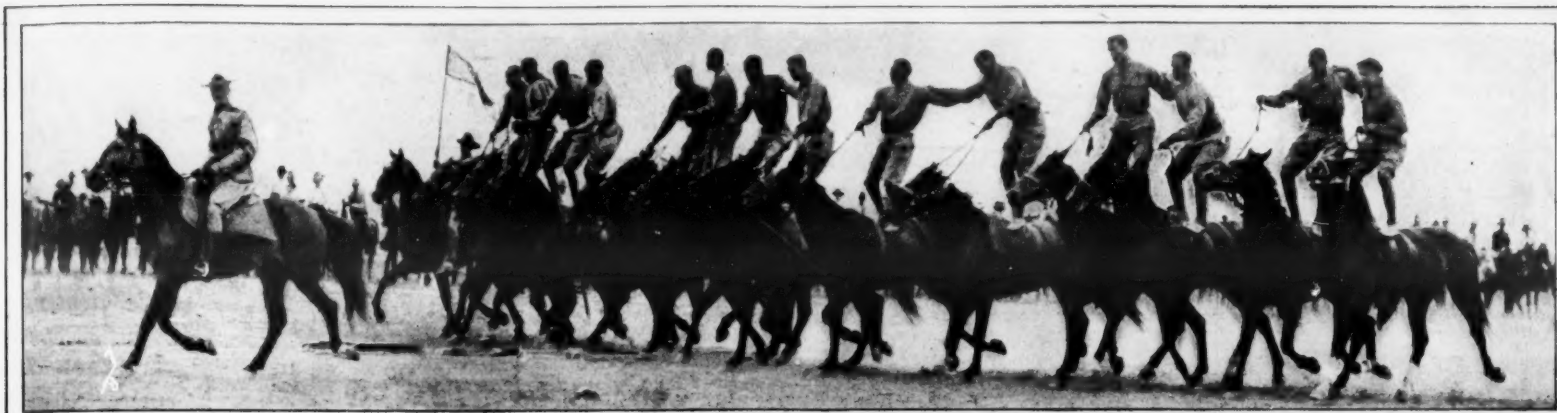
New models are constantly reported. A German electrical company has a balloon of the non-rigid type nearly ready for a first voyage. Captain von Krogh, the former assistant of Count Zeppelin and later of Major Parseval, is the managing constructor, and although the details are protected with secrecy, some dimensions are known. The length is 329 feet, the diameter 43 feet, and the capacity 11,000 cubic meters.

#### An Airship of American Pine

AN IMMENSE construction built on the rigid system has been designed by Professor Schuette, the naval constructor of the Technical University at Dantzig. The body is about 330 feet long and 52 to 56 feet in diameter, with paraboloid ends. The framework will not be of aluminum, as in that of Count Zeppelin's structure, but of American pine, which has a specific gravity of one-eighth that of aluminum or one-twentieth that of steel. While the *Zeppelin* has a series of rigid rings connected by crosspieces, the wooden framework is made of staves running partly straight and partly in spindle form. The staves are hollow, made by gluing together four laths of six millimeters thickness. The strength of these staves is so great that an average-sized man can sit in the middle of one thirteen feet long, supported at the ends only, without breaking it. An allowance is made for 4,400 pounds of explosives. An advantage of

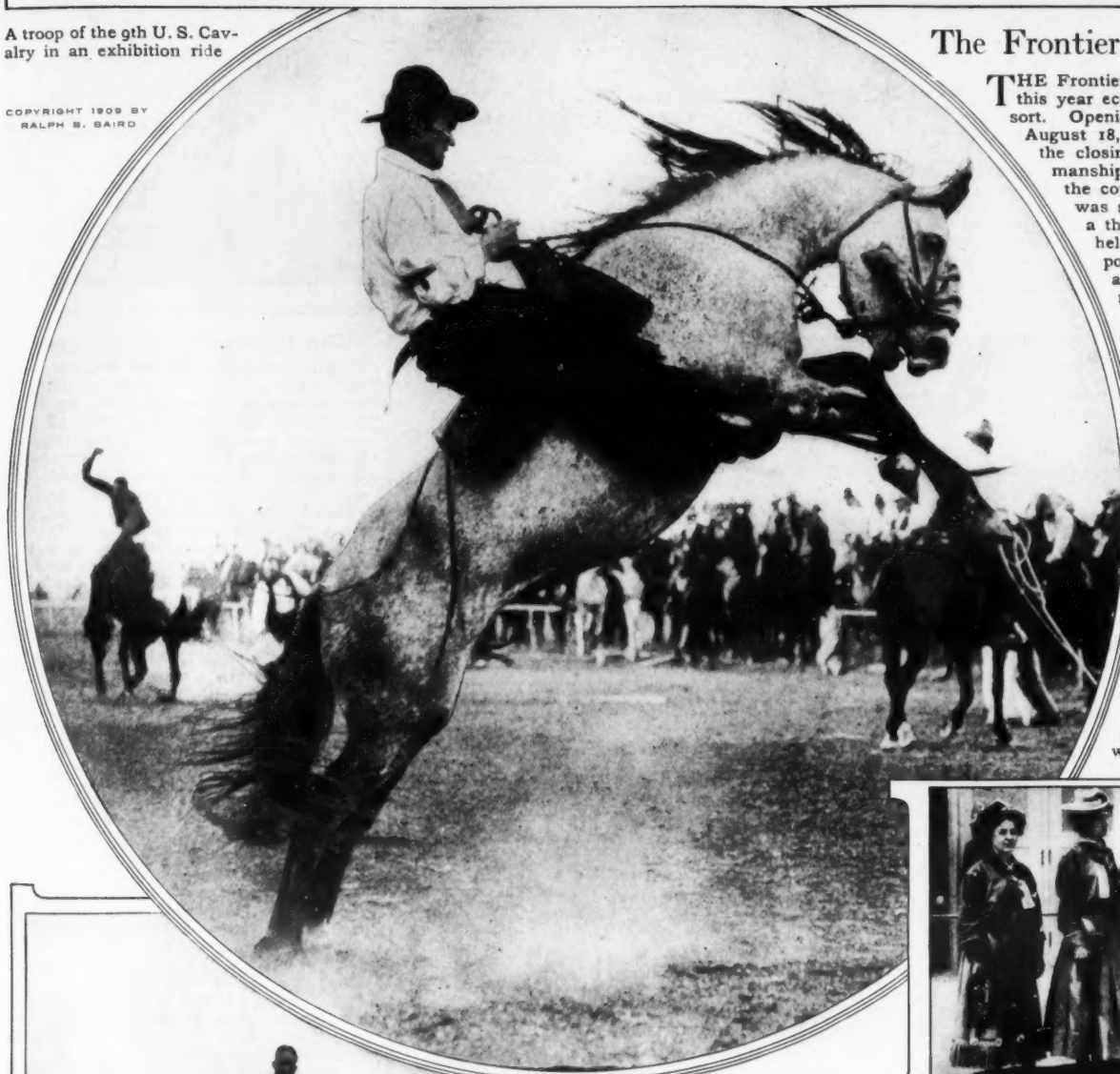
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A troop of the 9th U. S. Cavalry in an exhibition ride

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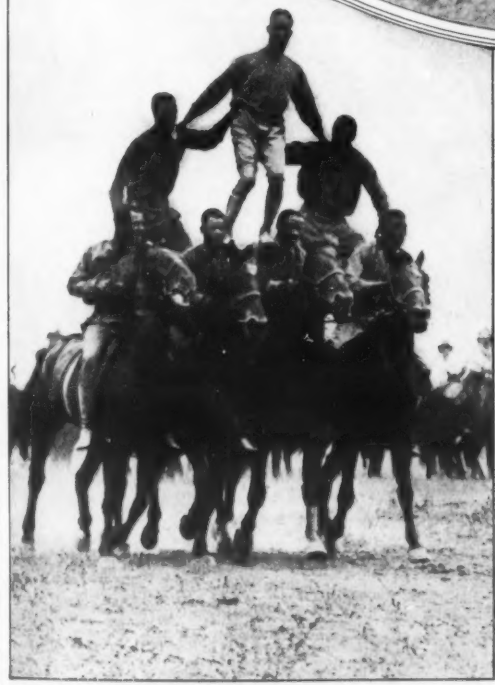


## The Frontier Celebration at Cheyenne

THE Frontier Days celebration, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this year eclipsed all previous exhibitions of the same sort. Opening with a crowd of 8,000 spectators, on August 18, the number rose to more than 20,000 on the closing day, August 21. Every form of horsemanship and frontier athletics was given a trial in the course of the four-day program. The carnival was set off with a galloping parade, composed of a thousand equestrians. On the same day was held a wild-horse race. Cow-pony and Indian pony contests, squaw races, relays, free-for-all and cow-girl races were followed by steer riding and steer roping matches. An exhibition was given of hitching and driving a wild horse. The Ninth Cavalry of negro troopers, detailed from Fort D. A. Russell, went through a number of skilful maneuvers; and the Indian tribes which attended performed their repertoire of war dances. The climax, toward which the interest of the carnival ascended, was the rough-riding final on Saturday, to decide who might rank as the "Champion Bronco Buster of the World." Seven men competed, but a new ruling of this year's officials, whereby spurs were disqualified, caused the spectators to protest against the result. Clayton Danks, on the bronco Steamboat, won the title. Richard Stanley, previous champion, who had traveled 2,000 miles to dispute the belt with all aspirants, was the favorite of the crowd; and because of the elimination of spurs he did not forfeit the loyalty of his adherents. For Steamboat, heretofore regarded as the most diabolical horse in the world, refused, without spurs, to extend himself



"Cowbellees of the West"—Girls who rode in the races

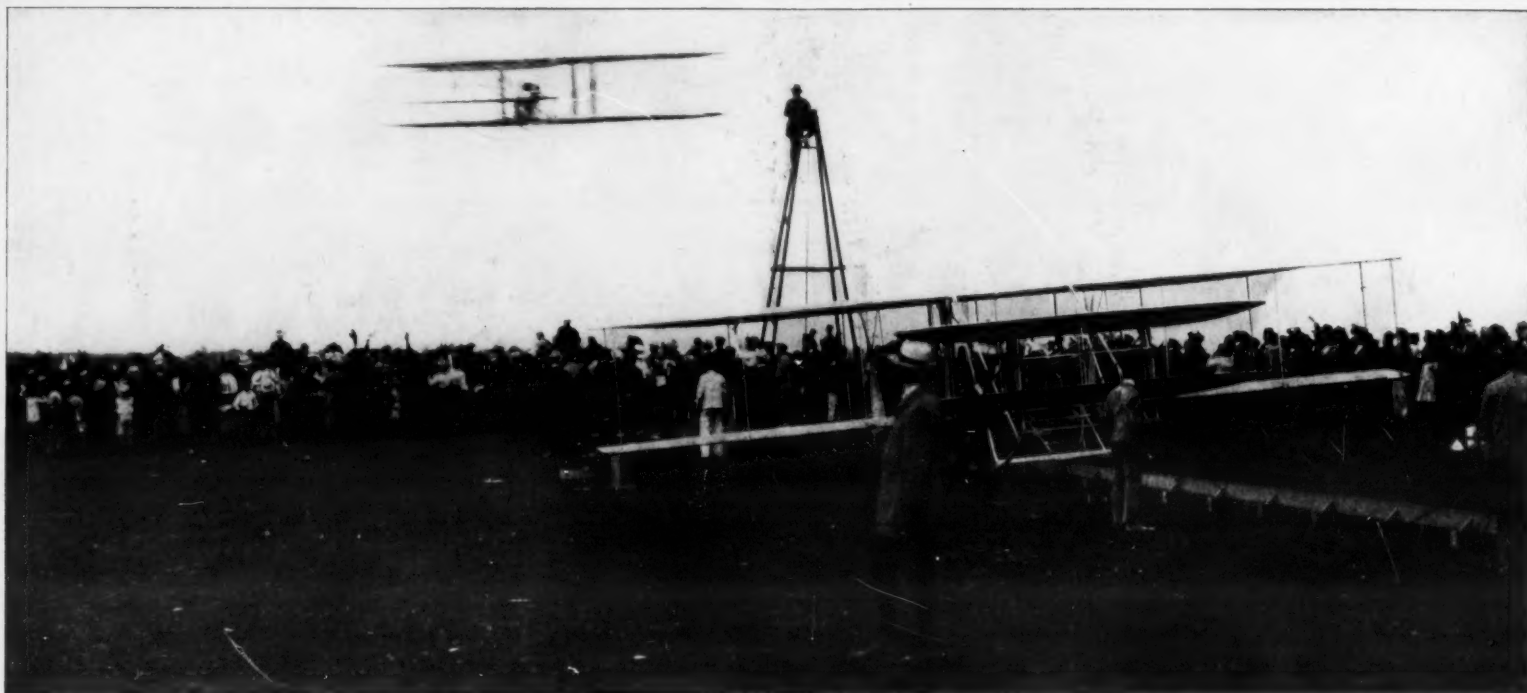


A Pyramid in Motion—One of the feats of the Ninth Cavalry's negro troopers, on the opening day

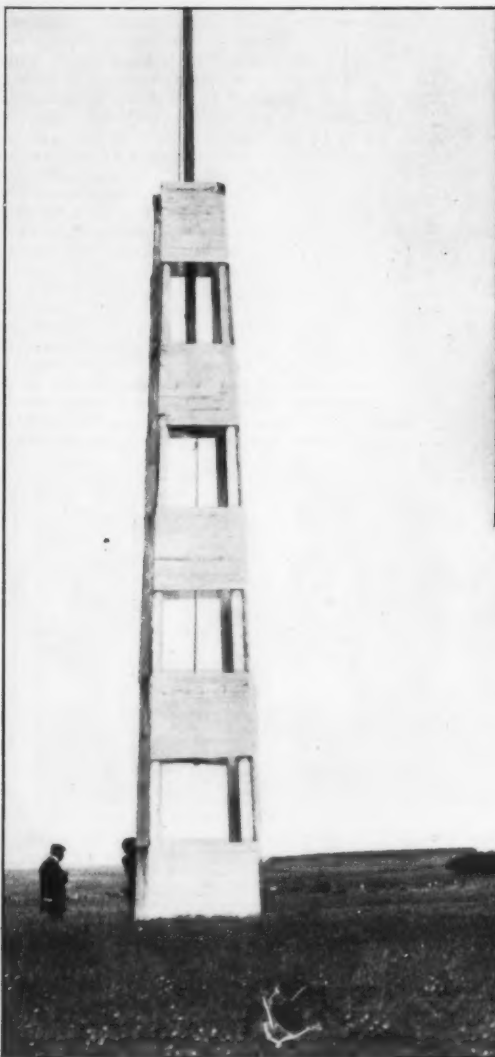
Gray Devil in Action—A horse on whose back no man has been able to stay



Just Released for a Plunge and Buck—The referee waving the flag to start the trials in the rough-riding contest



Lambert returning after a flight; the Tissandier machine is on the ground. Lambert was fourth, Tissandier third in the eighteen-mile race, won by Curtiss



Fournier's damaged aeroplane being brought in after a severe fall



Lefebvre rounding a corner of the course in a French machine modeled upon the original Wright bi-plane



Bi-planes drawn up at the starting point, in the International Aviation Meet, held at Reims, France, during the week of August 22-29

### The Carnival of Man-Birds

TEN years ago if you had asked the casual passer-by which thing would first be done—the discovery of the North Pole by a sleigh ride of a couple of hundred miles, or (for three hours) driving through the sky an unwieldy hulk of metal and wood, loaded with a gasoline engine—and all of it heavier than the air it displaces—the wayfaring man would have said that the North Pole was an easy mark, but the aeroplane a dream. Reims week has made history for the aeroplanes. It is the first concourse of all sorts of heavier-than-air machines. This gathering, or, rather, hovering, has been attended by famous gentlemen, a few—the French President, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. All nearby France has been on edge with aerial excitement. Many records were knocked sky-high. The French, light-weight and fiery, have always been good at cavalry charges and that sort of thing. And they attack the upper regions with the same zest and audacity with which they would spur into the cannon's mouth. It was their week, and the other great Powers trailed on after, several cloud-lengths behind. They have evidently determined to nationalize the aeroplanes. Bleriot was fined for reckless sky-driving, the second man in history to break loose in the empyrean. Phaeton was the first to be penalized. In height, Paulhan climbed the sky for five hundred feet, which would be a bit of a tumble. On time and distance, Paulhan was in the air 2 hours 43 minutes and 24 seconds, and covered 81.35 miles. A day later, Latham overcame his ill luck, which had included two baths in the English Channel, and flew over 96½ miles, devoting 2 hours and 18 minutes to the performance. On Friday Henry Farman, who has been in the background for the last year, flew 112½ miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 56 seconds, breaking the world's time and distance records. Incidentally he won a purse of \$10,000. On Saturday, Glenn H. Curtiss, the American competitor, carried off the most important event of the meet—the twelve-mile speed race—and thereby won the International cup and a bonus of \$5,000.



# What the World Is Doing

## The Week

**L**ATE despatches from Melilla agree that the Moors are ready for a long-continued guerrilla warfare. If Spain is harassed in the field, she has been swiftly successful in quelling rebellion at home. "The sanguinary outbreak in Barcelona has been put down as promptly as if the Berlin garrison were quelling the turbulent operatives of some great factory. Spain set an example of capacity which many another government might study to its advantage."

"Before the great Day of Pheasants," the Lords began to flee from the face of the budget, like the Egyptians before the Red Sea. And there seems small likelihood of their attempting to quench the English nation's enthusiasm for the finance bill. In the House of Commons, through the press, and by public meeting, the opposition may make known its will and strength. The House of Lords in time past have not had control over finance. If they assert themselves, save their estates intact, and reject the budget, they will commit a revolutionary act.

Professor Dr. Adolf Harnack, in a recent address on "International and National Christian Literature," stated that "It is very much easier to produce six brilliant scientific treatises than to deliver or write one sermon which is timeless."

In a week of records at Reims, France, Glenn H. Curtiss, the American flier, took the chief prize of aviation week. In a speed contest for aeroplanes over two rounds of the area, a distance of 12.42 miles, his time was 15 minutes 50 3-5 seconds. By his victory he brings the international aviation competitions of next year to America. On the final day of the meet Curtiss added the three-lap speed prize to his International Cup of Aviation.

The West Indies hurricane in the last days of August laid waste a portion of the Mexican coast. The city of Monterey was partly submerged. Indian villages were wiped out. 1,200 persons were killed in the flood. 5,000 houses were destroyed, and property was wrecked to the extent of \$7,000,000. Some thousands of square miles of territory were submerged and 20,000 persons rendered homeless.

The President is leading a busy semi-official and golfing life at Beverly, Massachusetts, which, if it lacks the salient and picturesque features of the daily régime of his predecessor, is yet regarded with affection and respect by the mass of his fellow countrymen. Above all, he is resting and preparing for his fall tour to the West, Middle West, and South.

After taking the baths and waters in approved continental fashion, E. H. Harriman has returned from Europe to his home in Arden, New York, in a blaze of publicity. What made his return an event was the rumor, no longer credited, that he was permanently disabled from activity in high finance.

For the fifth time William A. Larned proved himself the national lawn tennis champion of America. On August 27, at Newport, he defeated William J. Clothier.

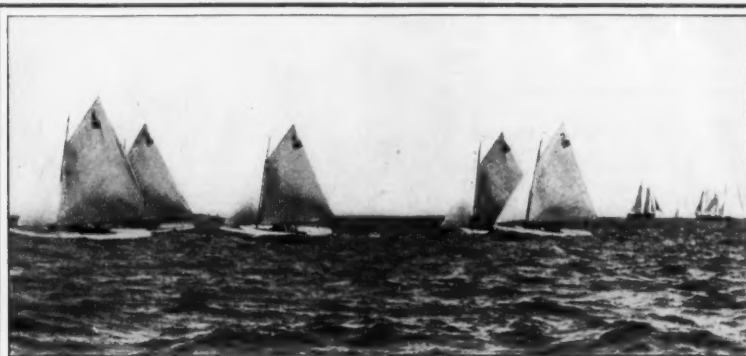
William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, continues to probe the departments of Ellis Island. The efficiency test is a live thing in his administration. His latest winnowing is into the contract for ten, twenty, and thirty cent lunches, as supplied to immigrants.

New candidates are suggested each day for the Mayoralty of New York. Among those in the midsummer running on both sides are Judge Gaynor, General Bingham, and Theodore Roosevelt. There will be a new crop each morning till convention time. The campaign issue will be the efficiency or inefficiency of the Tammany administration.

Governor Hughes has removed Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, for misconduct in office and neglect of duty.

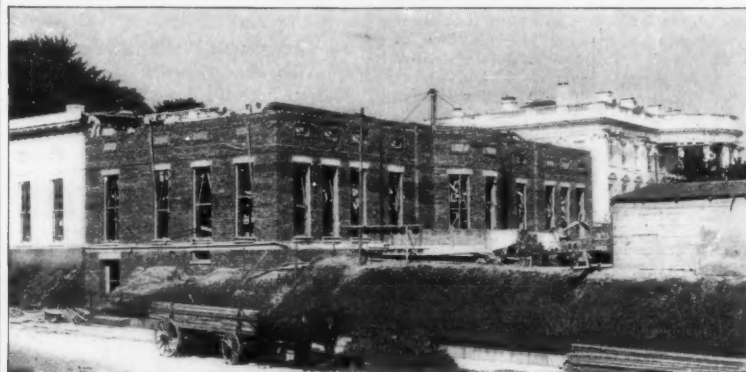
The strike at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburgh, is proceeding in a thoroughly unsatisfactory way. The company—the Pressed Steel Car Company—refuses to arbitrate or discuss the points at issue—the sweeping reduction of wages, the pooling system of pay. The strikers are rioting. There are charges and counter-charges, as, for instance, that some of the strike-breakers are living in a state of peonage, being kept inside the company's stockades against their will.

## A Record of Current Events



The International Match of Sonder Boats

The start of the series, August 30, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in which three American craft met three from Germany, for the President Taft Cup. The first two races were won by the "Joyette" and "Ellen," both American.



On the Stamping Ground of the "Tennis Cabinet"

The addition now being built to the White House offices, covers the tennis court where President Roosevelt and his cabinet played many famous games.



Rioters of the Pennsylvania Steel Strike Under Arrest

Several men, including soldiers and deputy sheriffs, have been shot and killed by the strikers. They have gone armed with revolvers and clubs.



A Council of the Strikers at McKee's Rocks

The strike of the pressed steel workers at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburgh, involves several thousand men, principally foreigners. A portion of the men have been told that they could return to work, but they refused to abandon their six hundred leaders who were irrevocably discharged by their employers.

## A Cure for Strikes

**W**ITH the air full of strikes and the rumors of strikes, Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard University, has come forward with a constructive suggestion. He calls his short article in the September "McClure's" "The Best Way to Prevent Industrial Warfare," and in it he tells of the success achieved by a Canadian act called the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which went into effect on March 22, 1907.

"The chief feature of the beneficent Canadian act called the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was the requirement that, in the event of a dispute arising in any industry known as a public utility, it should be illegal to resort to a strike or lockout until the matters in dispute had been made the subject of an investigation before a board of conciliation and investigation, to be established under specified rules by the Canadian Minister of Labor. Under this act either party to a dispute may apply for the appointment of a board of investigation. Each of the two parties to the dispute may nominate one member of the board, and these two may select the third who serves as chairman of the board of three. If either party fails to nominate a member, the Minister of Labor appoints that member; and if the two members fail to agree upon the third member, the Minister appoints the third member. The board will therefore inevitably be constituted, and will go to work if either party to the dispute applies for an investigation."

"On the fifty-five applications received, strikes were avoided or ended in twenty-five coal mines and four metalliferous mines; in fifteen railroads and three street railways; in two bodies of longshoremen; in one body of teamsters and in one body of sailors; and in two industries not public utilities. There were two cases in which strikes were not averted or ended. Only two cases, therefore, out of fifty-five ultimately resulted in strikes."

Of the fifty-five applications for the appointment of boards, seven were made by employers, forty-six by employees, and two by both employers and employees.

"It is the best piece of legislation in the world for the prevention and settlement of lockouts and strikes in an important class of industries which, in the interest of the nation as a whole, ought never to be interrupted."

## Jerome

**J**EROME'S "game" appearance on the Cooper Union platform in New York to face all questions and accusers has undoubtedly worked a change in the mind of the public on him and his career. The newspapers have been less bitter, and street-corner comment is more evenly divided as to the extent of his honesty and efficiency. The question that bit the deepest and that most snugly fitted one element of the popular feeling was that of there being in his office one law for the rich man and another law for the poor man. It will take an election to find out how completely he has allayed skepticism on this point.

Jerome has just announced his candidacy for a third term as District Attorney. On August 23 he stated he would seek a renomination by petition. He said: "After having received for nearly eight years the honor and benefit of this office, it seems to me I should be guided in my determination, not by what may seem most to serve my personal interest, but by the consideration of whether a majority of the electors desire that I should further serve them in this position."

"I know of no way in which I can ascertain this except by offering myself as a candidate, and I have decided to seek again a nomination by petition, and to offer myself as a candidate for election to the office of District Attorney of New York County."

What he will run on, then, is his record. His record will be searched on such elements as these:

Has he conducted an efficient office, with swift justice for the multitude of small cases dealing with the lives of the poor?

Has he protected the community in prosecuting the sensational cases of murder and "robbery" where the wealth or social position of the offender tended to give him access to the "immunity bath"?

Has he reached out after the devious



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of the Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner in your own home will convince you that it will do the work ten times quicker, ten times easier and ten times better.

Rugs and carpets are cleaned *on the floor*, and the furniture is not disturbed.

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The Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner makes housecleaning the work of a few minutes, instead of many hours, and costs to operate less than 3c an hour.

And I am willing to prove all this to you at my own expense. I will send you a cleaner for a *free trial* in your home, no matter where you live. You may use it and test it severely. It will speak for itself.

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Fill out the coupon below, and let me send you our booklet on scientific housecleaning.

## A Business of Your Own with Duntley Pneumatic Cleaners On the Pay-from-Profit Plan

To those who wish to earn \$5 a day and upwards, by cleaning for others and taking orders for Duntley Cleaners, we offer a fine and permanent arrangement. It enables you to engage in a most profitable business of your own.

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forms of graft by which a county is robbed in a wholesale but subtle way through such means as the manipulation of public utilities, and for whose prosecution legal and intellectual ingenuity and unfatigued perseverance are needed?

As a public official, has he been a clean, wholesome influence in the community?

It is Jerome's delight to play a lone hand. He once compared himself to a wildcat engine. He loves the exhilaration of the unexpected move, astonishing the crowd and then winning it. After suffering a furious blast of vituperation and ridicule for two years from several newspapers and a portion of the public, few men would have had the "poker nerve" to run again, and to flash into the lists with so naive, sincere, and characteristic an announcement.

### Slave-Grown Cocoa

THE Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society of England are about to send Joseph Burt to the United States. He is the man who discovered Portuguese cocoa to be slave-grown. He will make known the facts and arouse public opinion. The difficulty is to know which brand of cocoa is slave-grown. It comes in tins or cakes, labeled by an American or Dutch manufacturer, and the wholesale and retail dealers are often uninformed as to whether it is guilty or not.

The London "Spectator" says editorially: "We are delighted to hear that Mr. Burt is to visit America so soon, and we trust that he will be able to convince the people of the United States that it is their duty to join in making the planters of San Thomé and Principe understand that they must alter a system which, as at present organized, leads directly to slave-raiding and slave-trading on the mainland. We venture to say that a very few years after the planters have been obliged to have recourse to free labor they will wonder how they ever endured a system so inefficient, as well as fraught with such evil consequences, as that which now prevails in the islands."

### Votes for Women

WITH one of the nation's great citizens on the platform, the suffrage meeting in Newport added influence to sensation. It was held in that impregnable fastness of "high life," Marble House. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was the hostess. A tent had been slung up, with seats for five hundred. The two speakers were the veterans of the suffrage movement, Julia Ward Howe and Anna Shaw.

Mrs. Howe said:

"The change that I have seen in the position of woman in the ninety years of my life is something miraculous. I remember the colleges, where no one would have thought of inviting us, and now how welcome women are to the women's colleges and coeducational colleges. The many professions that are open to women, that never were thought of then, have increased, and are increasing every year, and women are better friends with each other because they so much better understand each other.

"Men used to say 'women can not reason, women have no logic,' but always when a woman amounted to something—they would say that that woman was an exception.

"We used to believe that once, but then we could not believe it any more, because we knew better. A man would say, 'Madame is an exception,' but I lost illusion in regard to my own superiority and realized that the majority of the women were also capable of intellectuality. The world will be very enlarged for us when we appreciate what women really are.

"We are coming to find out what the capacity of the real woman really is, that she is making up for the centuries of waste behind her."

### Tips for Gamblers

THE D. Smythe Company of Newark, Missouri, has favored us with generous offers for skinning at dice and cards. It issues a "private price list—dice and card work a specialty."

"SET NO. 36—COMBINATION

"This is the best set of dice ever put on the market for a fading game. With a set of these dice in your pocket you are sure that every piece of money that you get up against (either banker or player) is going to be transferred to your own purse.

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Six pairs wear six months, absolutely free from rips, tears and holes, or you get new hose free.

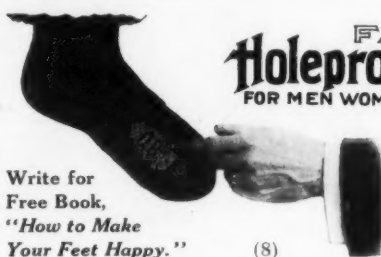
The whole family can have "Holeproof"—father, mother, daughter and son.

The hose are soft and attractive—made from highest grade cotton costing an average of 63c per pound.

We have had 31 years of experience. We made the first guaranteed hose on the market.

You don't want an amateur make when genuine "Holeproof" don't cost a cent more. Look for "Holeproof" on the toe.

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Winter is Hard on the Home. The rain and snow, sleet and ice penetrate unprotected surfaces, and when Spring comes moisture and decay have done their deadly work. Winter's mud grinds your floors. Winter's soot blackens your walls. Winter's steam discolors the finish of woodwork and furniture. Winter plays havoc with all surfaces of the home unless they are protected with the right paint or finish.

A coat of good paint now will protect your building. The proper finish will make your floors easy to clean and prevent them from wearing white. A coat of No-Lustre Finish will give your walls a beautiful finish, which can be kept clean by the occasional use of a damp cloth. Furniture and woodwork can easily be made soot-proof and moisture-proof by any inexperienced housewife.

Go to your paint dealer, tell him just what surfaces need refinishing and ask for the proper

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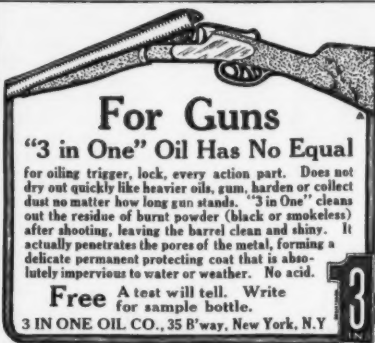
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Their hints contain real philosophy.

"Do not expect a set of crap dice to win every bet: they will not do it."

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Another of their specialties is:

"Whisky without a still. You can make it yourself at your own home, costing only about thirty cents a gallon. Our secret process tells you how."

Still another of their activities is the vending of impure literature.

That they may mix the hypocrite with the crook, they issue for a dollar the "Sealed Book," which "exposes schemes and swindles." Every person ordering it must state in his letter that the book is "ordered in good faith for the purpose of your own protection against gambling and gambling devices."

### Grover Cleveland

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor of the "Century," is publishing reminiscences of Grover Cleveland. Of the famous dinner at the Hotel Victoria in New York, during the campaign of 1892, when Cleveland was reported to have placed the New York appointments at the disposal of Tammany Hall, Mr. Gilder writes:

"Mr. Cleveland never told me just what happened; but I was told by one who was there that when a certain politician made the demand of a written pledge Mr. Cleveland flamed up, and, bringing his fist down on the table with a crash, declared that rather than do what was asked of him he would suffer damnation!"

"Mr. Cleveland was decidedly a party man. I sometimes had an amused suspicion that although he admired and was grateful to the Independents who came to his support more than once, and although he felt a keen moral sympathy with them and gave some of them his intimate friendship, the fact that they had been Republicans and might easily become Republicans again was just a slight regret in his mind. When off on some inland fishing expedition he fell in with an old-time Democratic farmer, especially one who was faithful to what the President considered 'sound Democratic doctrine,' he warmed up to the old fellow amazingly. I do not believe he ever voted for a candidate outside of his party."

That the name of Cleveland be not forgotten, a news despatch in the New York "Times" says:

"'Clevelandia,' in honor of former President Cleveland, is to be the name of the municipality of Bella Vista de Palma, Brazil. This homage is paid to Mr. Cleveland because of his services as arbiter of the question of boundary lines between Brazil and the Argentine Republic."

### Leveling the Guns on Cannon

THE Czar of Russia may be colorless and the new Sultan an amiable blur, but there is at least one autocrat with the bark on. His name is Joseph Cannon, and he is Speaker of the House of Representatives. His personality is sufficiently accented to interest his friends and enemies. The latest attack on him has just been made in a series of letters written by Charles N. Fowler, a member of Congress from New Jersey, who was deposed from his position as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency by the Speaker.

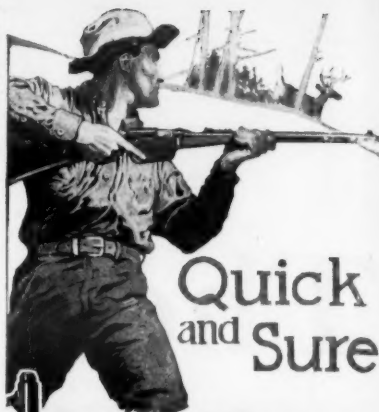
He says of the Speaker's attitude on the Aldrich Currency bill: "I challenge you to find a single living man with so rotten a record (on financial and currency legislation). It is a record of ignorance or political cowardice or a disgraceful hybrid of the two."

He speaks of "a 'hog combine' which controls the places of patronage"; and gently deprecates "Cannonism" with all its corrupting, degrading, and paralyzing influences."

He further says: "You revel in a glut of brutal power like Nero to terrorize your subjects. Has it occurred to you that you are so intoxicated with your power and so blinded by your conceit that you have come to consider it a divine right founded on that motto of despotism, 'The King can do no wrong'?"

"I have gone into these details to lay bare your miserable, contemptible false pretense and to expose your duplicity, treachery, and perfidy to that legislative body over which you preside, whose bill you were bound to defend and not destroy."

It is a pity that in the energy of these whirling phrases, no character sketch of the Speaker emerges. The words read like sincere but flat-sided blows, lacking the stabbing quality of General Bingham's portrayal of Mayor McClellan.



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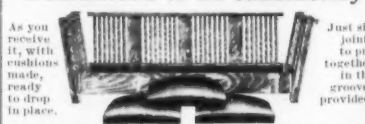
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Save money by sending to-day for our new free catalog, which shows an extensive line of furniture.

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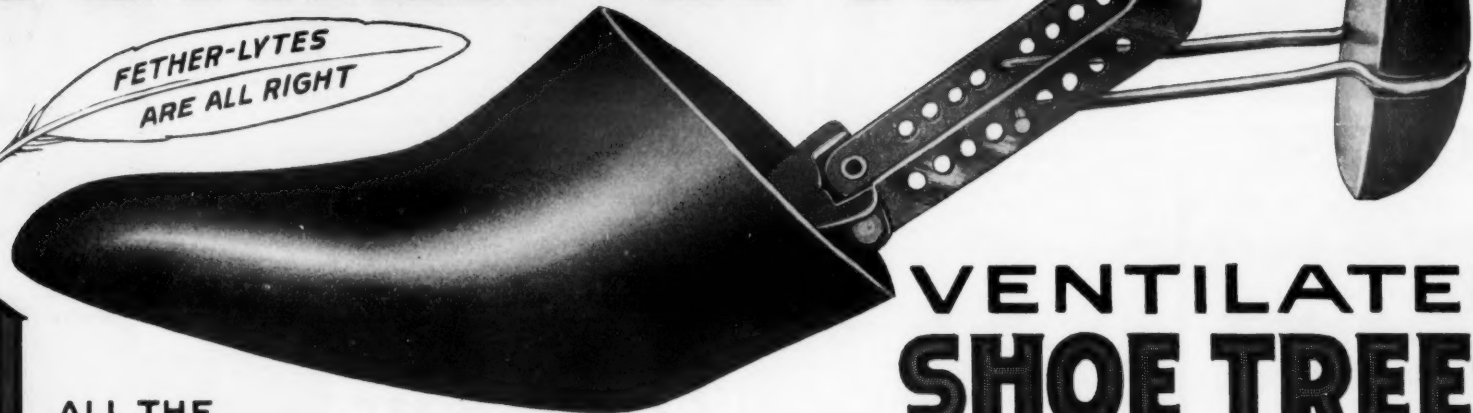
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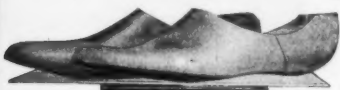


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## Cavalry of the Air

(Concluded from page 18)

the wooden construction is that it can not conduct or excite electrical currents, expand by heat, contract by cold, nor sweat as metals do under changes of temperatures. The speed is calculated at forty-five to fifty miles an hour, attained by three 150-horsepower motors. From the huge cylinder will swing a gondola shaped like a ship's hull, 131 feet long by 13 feet wide.

Special machinery is being built by a Hamburg hard-rubber company for vulcanizing a rigid envelope for a vacuum airship designed by Otto Prill, a contractor and builder in Hamburg. The construction will be very expensive, but as Prill is a man of wealth with faith in his ideas, he will proceed with the work. The pointed cylinder will be 650 feet long and 59 feet in diameter. It will be capable of carrying 19,800 pounds, exclusive of the motors. Prill has in hand also a semi-rigid airship built in twenty-four compartments, with a steel framing that he affirms is lighter for equal strength than Zeppelin's aluminum frame. The Prill frame has a weight of 7,700 pounds. The Zeppelin of the same strength would weigh 13,200 pounds. The estimate is that the Prill semi-rigid can carry a load of 30,600 pounds, exclusive of gondolas and motors. The radius of action is estimated at 3,480 miles.

### An Air Automobile

THE Berlin Air Navigation Study Company (Motor Luftschiffahrt Studien Gesellschaft), an association of rich manufacturers and bankers, formed at the instance of the Emperor to promote as a national service studies and experiments in aviation, is working among its various activities upon a comparatively moderate-priced dirigible for sporting and pleasure purposes. The endeavor is to put upon the market, and there seems no insurmountable obstacle, an automobile of the air for about the price of a good land type. The aims are simplicity in driving mechanism, moderate speed and endurance, small gas volume, and room for a chauffeur and seats for three or four persons.

A long excursion overland would be possible with landings from time to time for refilling the benzine tanks or, if the diminishing buoyancy should require it, more hydrogen. The charm of such excursions, the magnificent panoramas, the restfulness and added sense of power, will probably make the air auto sought for as soon as a few adventurous rich young men have taken the edge off the popular idea of danger. The Zeppelin, the Gross, the Parseval dirigibles have been developed without the loss of a life and with few accidents to the workers with and upon them. The emotion of a first flight in the air is a poignant one, and the sensation, once enjoyed, is universally sought again.

The new balloon of Major von Parseval, or rather of the Parseval design for it, executed with the capital of the Study Company, has a gondola arranged for carrying sixteen passengers. The managers of the International Aeronautical Exposition, which opens at Frankfurt in July, have arranged for excursions from Frankfurt to other cities in the Rhineland, from fifty to seventy-five miles distant.

### Thrilling the Imagination

THE German aeronauts feel that, although they have gone farther than those of other nationalities in steerable balloon craft, they have not turned out anything in the aeroplane line that is equal to the double planes of the Wrights. But German engineers are working on no fewer than eleven flying machines heavier than air. The Study Company is developing monoplanes under Parseval's supervision.

High confidence and a singularly delightful enthusiasm is the mood in which the pioneers of this new construction science approach their work. The Aero Club in Berlin has brought together technical, highly schooled adventurers into the unknown who, with intense concentration upon perplexities in mechanics, yet see a vision of a larger future with another power added to the race. They think little of war, little of creating machines merely for doing harm to alien peoples. That idea draws influence, money, opportunity to their aid. The aeronauts are driven by the inspiration of mental conquests over material difficulties. The abolition of frontiers is in their thought rather than the building them higher. They work now in a congenial atmosphere. They have thrilled the imagination and pride of the German people, and have a background of sympathetic feeling that, during a period when national finances are pinched, draws liberal appropriations from Parliament and generous contributions from private individuals.

## The Lowest Priced Perfect Suction Cleaner Buyable

¶ A cleanly home is a healthy home. Medical science is a continual battle against disease germs which find their natural homes in DIRT and DUST.

¶ No husband—no housewife—need be told that in every American home is waged a daily war with brush, broom, sweeper and duster against dirt, dust and disease germs in the home.

¶ And because these household implements raise dust, and cannot do more than clean some of the dirt, science has solved the question with the suction method of cleaning.

¶ We have succeeded by long study and experiments in producing not only a perfect suction cleaner but one that is light, easily operated, efficient and that can be sold at a lower price than was ever thought possible.

¶ They have stood the test in hundreds of homes for more than a year, and now that we can absolutely guarantee them, and manufacture them fast enough to meet the demand, we announce the

## "Peerless" \$15

### Dustless Home Suction Cleaner

¶ Greater simplicity, lightness, strength, are combined in this Home Cleaner. It weighs but 11 pounds, measures only 8 3/4 inches wide, is 22 inches long and less than 2 feet high—so light a child can carry it, so compact that it may be placed in any convenient closet or corner.

¶ It consists of two non-tarnishing, attractive looking white metal cylinders—one vertical and one horizontal.

¶ The suction is given by an easy running, easily operated plunger which draws in the dirt and dust through the nozzle and tubing, through two fabric bags inside the cylinder door. These bags hold the dust and at the same time filtrate the air passing through and out of the escape valve.

¶ It is simplicity itself to remove these bags after use, without the escape of an atom of dust. ¶ In using the "Peerless" the nozzle is merely run over the carpets, rugs, walls, curtains, furniture and mattresses; behind and in between registers, pictures; under chairs, tables, beds—into every nook and crevice—and not merely surface dirt, but dust right through to the back of rugs and draperies literally vanishes. ¶ No sweeping, beating or scrubbing—no flying dust anywhere and the "Peerless" makes the upheaval, discomfort, and hard work of fall cleaning positively unnecessary. ¶ It keeps your servants satisfied, your work and worry at a minimum, lasts a lifetime and above all keeps your home spotless.

¶ The "Peerless" is the result of specialization—only in that way have we been able to make a vacuum cleaner that will clean as perfectly as many at three or four times the price. ¶ The cost of the "Peerless" is so trifling, its necessity in the clean home is so obvious that housewives will feel they must have it, and husbands will insist on its use in minimizing labor and safeguarding the health of his family. ¶ If you cannot buy the "Peerless" at your local store, we will send one, fully equipped with solid oak base, 9 feet of superior unbreakable wire-reinforced suction hose, brass tubing and nozzle, with full instructions, on receipt of fifteen dollars in express or money order. Under

**This Absolute Guarantee:** That we will send it at once; That we will immediately replace with a new one if damaged in transit, make good any part or supply a new machine if any defects show within a year from date of purchase; and refund at once amount paid if unsatisfactory.

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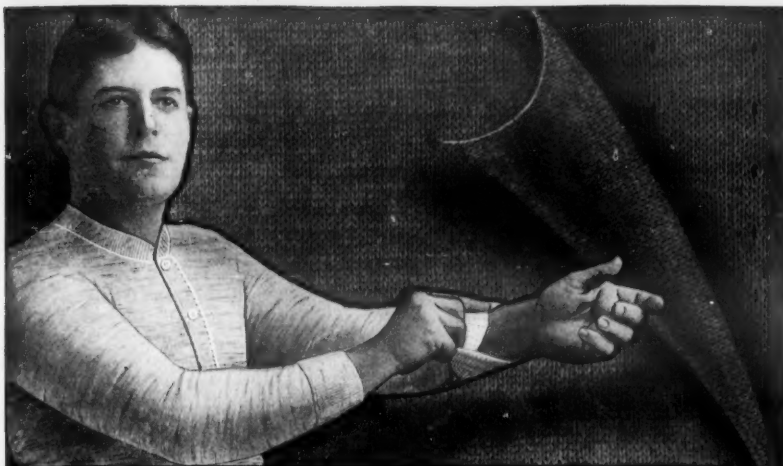
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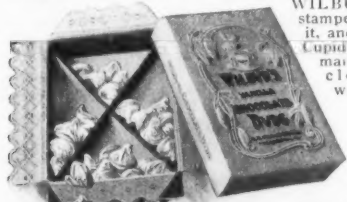
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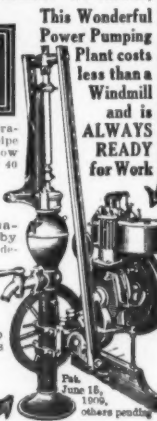
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## Winning Pennants

(Concluded from page 14)

were pleading with the umpire to stop the game, claiming they were unable to see well enough to play. The batter hit a hard line fly to left field. Ryan turned, ran rapidly back for perhaps twenty feet, saw that he could not get back far enough to catch the ball, and suddenly he conceived a remarkable idea. Turning like a flash, he stood still, facing the diamond, and put up his hands as if catching the ball. He seemed to make the catch and, whirling, he pretended to throw the ball across the outfield to Lange, as they were in the habit of doing when either caught a fly. Lange, now knowing what was happening, carried out the idea, pretended to catch the ball and stick it into his pocket, and he and Ryan, followed by the entire team, turned and raced for the clubhouse exactly as they would have done had Ryan caught the ball in reality.

### A Perfect Pantomime

THE pantomime was carried out to such perfect detail that no one in the grandstand or on the players' bench realized that the ball had passed ten feet over Ryan's head. The umpire, who had lost sight of the ball, was convinced Ryan had caught it, and allowed the out. Every scorer in the press box was deceived and credited Ryan with a put-out, giving the game to Chicago by 7 to 6, whereas the actual score was 8 to 7, with Philadelphia having a chance for more runs and Chicago another half-inning to play.

For sheer speed in planning and executing a play, possibly the greatest ever made was by James Callahan, afterward a great pitcher in both the National and American Leagues, when he was a member of the Kansas City Club. Callahan was pitching, and one of the fastest base-runners in the League was on second base. Every time Callahan pitched the ball the runner ran a third of the way up to third base, so that both Callahan and his catcher, Fred Lake, were kept busy watching the runner, to prevent him from stealing third base. Callahan assumed pitching position, looked carelessly over his shoulder, purposely permitted the runner to get a big lead, and then whirling like a flash he sprinted for second base. He was twice as far from the base as the runner was, but his movement was so unexpected that the runner, hesitating just an instant before making a desperate run and dive back to the base, was touched out as he slid. The play probably never was made either before or since in professional baseball.

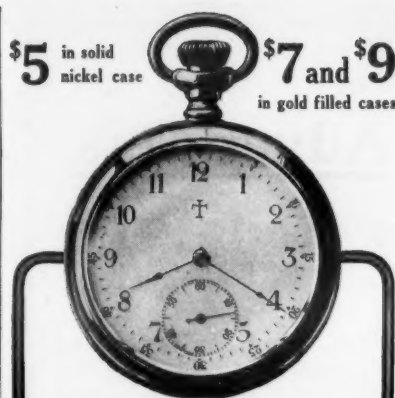
This thinking and acting at high tension and the intense concentration is exhausting nervously and physically, and toward the end of a hard season the strain tells on even the strongest. The majority of the players recuperate by sleeping for long periods, while others seek absolute escape from baseball during the hours that they are not on the fields. Often players flee to distant parts of the city in which their team is playing, or shut themselves up in their rooms to avoid admirers and cranks who want to talk baseball to them. During the terrific strain of the last month of last season Manager Chance of the Chicago Club rescinded his rules against poker among the players, and organized games himself, during which all mention of baseball was forbidden. The "worriers" break down. The majority, however, recuperate in sleep and awake refreshed. After a hard series of games in Boston or New York, players frequently will crawl into a sleeping-car berth and sleep during the entire ride to some Western city, emerging finally refreshed and ready for the fray.

### The Life of the Umpire

YET occasionally one hears: "Those fellows have a snap; big salaries, good hotels, the best trains, and they work only two hours a day." That reminds me of a story. "Silk" O'Loughlin, the umpire, had a bad day, and in the evening, feeling embittered, he was bewailing the sad lot of an umpire to Tim Hurst, his fellow in misery. "An umpire's life is worse than a murderer's," wailed "Silk." "He is an Ishmaelite, an outcast, a thing despised, loathed, and hated." He must hide from his fellow men; he dares not talk to any one; he has no friends; he can not speak to the players; must hide in obscure hotels; conceal his identity; endure abuse, insult, and even assault.

"Why," he continued, waxing eloquent, "the worst criminal in the world gets more consideration and kindness: the umpire, hated, abused, insulted, and often hunted, stands alone with twenty thousand people shouting every insult, taunt, and villification known to him. From three o'clock in the afternoon until five he must—"

"Vis," interrupted Hurst, "but kin ye beat thim hours?"



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Though of totally different character and made in another factory the "I-T" is the same value in proportion to price as the Dollar Watch.

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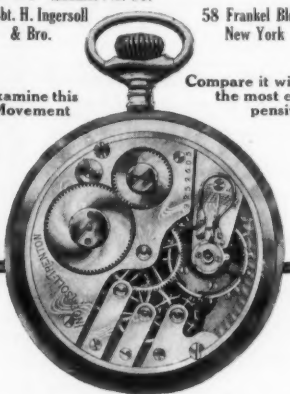
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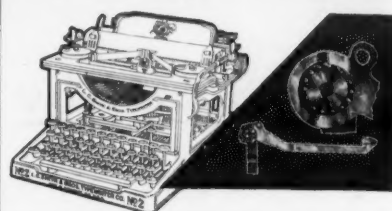
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Ordinary friction bearings are cheaper to make, but not cheaper in the end. Ball bearings properly made, as we make them, cannot grind themselves loose like common friction bearings. They work smoothly, noiselessly, accurately, without "play" or lost motion, indefinitely. They can't wobble.

Our ball-bearing carriage solves the problem of free-running combined with absolute rigidity. Our ball-bearing typebar segment permits a capital shift, the easiest known, yet thoroughly positive.

Our Gardner ball-bearing typebar joint insures, with least resistance, the accurate imprint of the types, in their proper places, always.

The ball bearings of the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter serve exactly the same purpose as the jewels in an expensive watch. A cheap watch, with pinion bearings, may keep good time at first, but the jeweled bearings keep on doing their work for a life-time.

Write for the Book. It's Free.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y. - U. S. A.

(Branches in all Large Cities)

Head Office for Europe, Asia and Africa:

18 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

# Ithaca Gun

Catalog FREE  
18 grades, \$17.75 net to \$300 list

No. 4—\$100, List

## THE GUN THAT WENT TO AFRICA

Above cut shows the finest gun that went to Africa with the Roosevelt party, selected because the 1909 Ithaca lock is the simplest and only unbreakable lock; it operates in  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a second, twice as fast as other locks. Warranted to out-shoot any other make.

REMEMBER WE MAKE DAINTY LITTLE 20 GAUGE GUNS

ITHACA GUN CO., DEPT. 35, ITHACA, N. Y.

## Windowpanie

### MAKES STAINED GLASS OUT OF PLAIN GLASS

It is a thin, translucent material perfectly reproducing all the rich coloring of the most beautiful stained glass. Easily applied by anyone to ordinary windows, without removing them from the sash. Costs very little. Practically indestructible. Made in conventional patterns, also appropriate designs for any purpose. Suitable for doors, transoms, and windows in private houses as well as in churches, hotels, etc.

Write for free sample and catalog showing many beautiful designs of borders, panels, centerpieces and fillings in color. Dealers Wanted.

D. O. MALZ  
19 E. 14th Street, New York

## A Big \$1 Offer—"KEITH'S"

for six months and a copy of my new book, **100 PLANS Bungalows Cottages \$400. to \$3000.** Keith's monthly magazine is the recognized authority on planning and Decorating Homes.

No. 37—\$2000. One of the 100. \$1.50 year. News-stands 15c copy. Each 60-page issue gives several designs by leading architects.

Ask your Newsdealer for Keith's Books, they are—

100 designs for Attractive Homes, \$2.50 to \$4.00 . . . \$1.00

100 designs for Cottage and English Half Timber . . . 1.00

100-page 1-to-6—Practical House Decoration . . . 1.00

100 Beautiful Interior Views of Halls, Living Rooms, etc. 1.00

Any one of these books and "Keith's" one year . . . 2.00

M. L. KEITH, 439 Lumber Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

## SPECIAL VALUES IN OLD VIOLINS

The Lyon & Healy collection now offers a number of fine specimens at exceedingly low prices. We will send a copy of our beautiful catalog of Old Violins—free. Prices from \$50 to \$10,000. Easy payments if desired.

Lyon & Healy, 14 Adams St., Chicago

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## We Seek the Advertisers Who Want Light

We seek mail order advertisers who are anxious for a way to reduce their selling costs.

We seek general advertisers who want to find ways to get more results for their money.

We seek the wise men—the good business men—the men who want actual proofs.

We will tell these men how, with absolute certainty, to pick out the agent who can outsell the rest.

We appeal for good business methods in advertising—such as you apply outside.

Employ salesmen-in-print on just the same basis as you employ salesmen-in-person.

Accept no unproved boasts. Sign no contracts. Put it up to the men to make good.

That is the only way to place men on their mettle—to keep them at constant white heat.

Cling to them as long as no other men can outsell them. But always leave room to give the better man a show.

Advertising has not been largely done on that basis.

The advertising agent has demanded a contract, binding the advertiser for from one to three years.

The contract was blindly made—made before the agent had started to show results.

Then, if the agent fell down, the advertiser found himself tied to a failure. There was nothing to do but quit.

We have abandoned contracts.

No client of ours binds himself to remain with us. None states how much he will spend.

We abide by results.

If any agent can prove the power to outsell us, our client is free to go.

But we urge the demanding of actual proofs.

Any agent who can outsell another can prove it beyond any question.

He can prove it without asking you for any commitment. He can prove it, if you wish, while most of your advertising still goes through other channels.

We shall welcome the time when advertisers in general awake to this fact, and employ it.

There is a way to prove if your advertising can bring better results than now.

There is a way to know if any agent can outsell the one you employ.

The way is easy, and the result sometimes has proved to be worth a fortune.

If you are interested, simply write us: "Please explain the way."

## LORD & THOMAS

NEW YORK  
SECOND NAT'L BANK BLDG.  
FIFTH AVE. and 28th ST.

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE  
AND OUTDOOR  
ADVERTISING

CHICAGO  
TRUDE BUILDING  
67 WABASH AVE.

Address either office. They are equally equipped

[5]

**PARIS GARTERS**

They fit so well you forget they're there

A necessity with Knee-Drawers

No metal can touch you

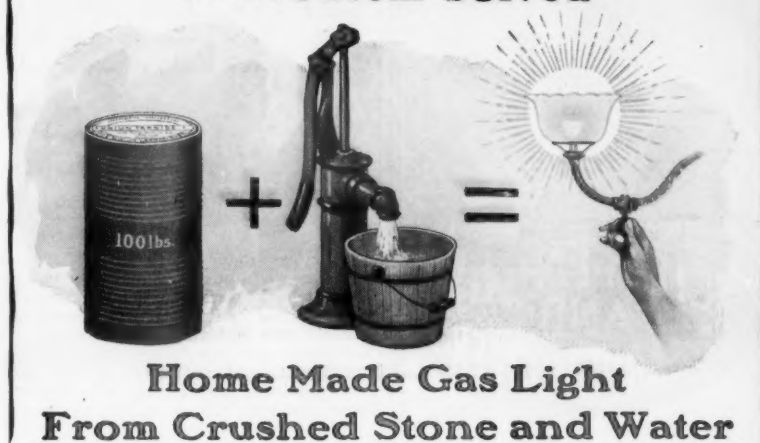
Sold Everywhere

A. Stein & Co., 160 Center Ave., Chicago

You need them the year round

**25.50¢**

## A Problem Solved



**Home Made Gas Light**  
**From Crushed Stone and Water**

VOLUME for volume, this rural gas actually gives twelve times more light than the best city gas.

Like city gas, it is used in handsome brass or bronze chandeliers and fixtures of endless variety.

A simple twist of the wrist turns on a brilliant flood of light in any room in the house, day or night.

It has already driven the oil lamp with its grease, smoke, soot and smell, out of 176,000 town and suburban homes.

Takes some member of every one of these 176,000 homes, fifteen minutes once a month, to make all the gas the household can use.

The magic is all in the wonderful gas-producing stone.

This stone is manufactured in huge electric furnaces, in a temperature of over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

When ready to use, it looks and feels like crushed granite and is then known as Union Carbide.

Union Carbide is packed at the factory and distributed through warehouses all over the country in sheet steel cans in which it may be kept for years.

In these packages it is safer to handle and store than common coal, as it will not burn and can't explode.

The gas which this wonderful stone yields is genuine Acetylene.

And Acetylene, carried in iron pipes to ornamental fixtures, burns with a soft, brilliant, pure white light.

On account of its color, it is the easiest of all lights on the eyes, and is a boon to those afflicted with eye strain troubles.

It is not poisonous and one might sleep all night in a room with an open burner without harm.

For these reasons it is used extensively as an illuminant in hospitals, factories, mines, light-houses and government army posts.

To produce Acetylene, it is only necessary to mix Union Carbide with plain water in a small tank-like machine that is usually set in one corner of the basement.

The formula is simple, and the work can be handled by most any school boy.

Once a month he must fill the little machine with Union Carbide—the machine does the rest—it makes gas only when the lights are burning and stops making gas when they are turned off.

Anybody that can cut and fit pipes can install the generator, pipes and fixtures in two days without injuring walls or floors.

With such an installation you can make this glorious beautifying light in your own home for less money than same amount of light from kerosene would cost.

If you happen to live in the country, you can do as thousands of farmers have done—run the gas pipes to lights placed on your porches, in your horse and cow barn, or even in your barn yard and have all of them fixed up to light with a touch of an ignition button on post or walls.

Such a lighting scheme is not only a boon to the housewife and children, but it's a mighty handy convenience for the man of the house when he must do his chores after dark, or when he is called out in the night to attend a sick animal.

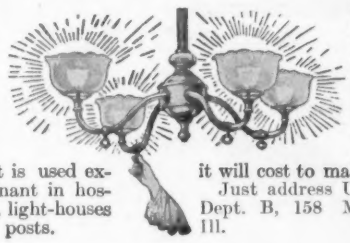
All these lights will be permanently fastened to ceilings, walls or posts, and enclosed in tight globes.

For this reason they are many times safer than lamps or lanterns that are so often tipped over with disastrous results.

Write us today how large your place and where it is located. Then we can mail our booklets and tell you how little

it will cost to make this light yourself.

Just address Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. B, 158 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



**IVER JOHNSON**

Safety Automatic  
**REVOLVER**

is not a revolver for you to make temporarily safe by throwing on or off some button or lever, but a revolver that we have made permanently and automatically safe by the patented exclusive Iver Johnson construction.

Our Free Booklet, "Shots," tells the whole story. Send your name on a postal—it will be mailed free with our full catalogue.

**Iver Johnson Safety Hammer Revolver**  
Richly nickel-plated, 22 cal. rim-fire or 32 cal. center-fire, 3 in. barrel; or 38 cal. center-fire, 3 1/4-inch barrel . . . . . \$6

**Iver Johnson Safety Hammerless Revolver**  
Richly nickel-plated, 32 calibre center-fire 3-inch barrel; or 38 calibre center-fire 3 1/4-inch barrel . . . . . \$7

Extra length barrel or blued finish at slight extra cost.

Sold by Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price if dealer will not supply. Look for the owl's head on the grip and our name on the barrel.

**Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works, 146 River St., Fitchburg, Mass.**  
New York: 99 Chambers St. Hamburg, Germany: Pickhuben 4  
San Francisco: Phil B. Bekeart Co., 717 Market St.



**LIGHTNING AND SHARPSHOOTER**

**WHICH?**

**USE EITHER**

for Hunting

**LARGE**

OR

**SMALL GAME**

**FOR RIFLES ONLY**

**BOTH SMOKELESS**

Send 12 cents in stamps for a set of six Pictures illustrating "A Day's Hunt." Address Dept. W,

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS**

**POWDER CO.**

**Wilmington, Del., U. S. A**

**TRY IT 15 DAYS Free**

**You'll LIKE the Never-Fail**



**Sold on Everlasting Guarantee**

**You Only Risk a Stamp**

to get the **Never-Fail Sharpener**. Greatest Razor Sharpening device ever invented. Makes old Razors new. Puts perfect edge on dulled blade. Keeps your razor sharp.

**No. 1 for Safety Razors—weighs 6 ounces**  
**No. 2 for Old Style Razors—weighs 8 ounces**

**Why Do We Send It on Trial?**

Because you put your Razor in a **Never-Fail Sharpener** and it is sharp. There is never any time lost in shaving with a sharp Razor. No more dull, disagreeable Razors. No more honing. Fine for home use—indispensable for traveling.

**How to Get It**

Send us your full name and address and order Sharpener by number, and we will send it to you on a 15 day free trial. At the expiration of this time, you send us \$3.00 or return the Sharpener.

One price buys full outfit complete. No extras.

**REMEMBER:—Any kind or style of Razor can be sharpened with the Never-Fail.**

**NEVER-FAIL CO., 1036 Nicholas Bldg., TOLEDO, O.**

**25% to 75% Saved On Any Typewriter**

**Rebuilt by Us. Let's Prove It To You**

**THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE**  
345 Broadway, New York  
Branches in All Large Cities.

## Brickbats and Bouquets

*Kind Words and Bitter Spoken by Editors, Subscribers, and Readers, Regular and Occasional, About Collier's*

"PITTSBURG, PA.  
"Yours is the best exposition of the liquor question I have seen."  
"JOHN M. GOEHRING."

"CINCINNATI, OHIO.

"You first induce us to buy COLLIER's by assisting us in our fight and then you sell out to the brewers and defend their publicity bureau in its attempt to prove that Lincoln was in favor of the saloon. You say you do not accept liquor ads. and then you accept pay for editorials in their favor. I have induced people to buy your paper because you were one of us, but you can bet your — bribed heart I will do what I can to break you up. I am with God and against you and your kind in this fight."  
"ELIOT G. MANIXON."

"That the editor of a great journal of national circulation should write such nonsense about the subject that is foremost in the minds of the American people indicates a minuteness of mental caliber not characteristic of the swine family."  
—National Prohibitionist.

"NEW YORK, N. Y.

"And while I am about it, do let me tell you that I adore your editorials—all so piquant and yet mostly kind."  
"ANITA FITCH."

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"For a paper covering the greater part of the interests of human life, as yours does, it seems to me singularly neglectful of the spiritual."  
"ARTHUR MACDONALD."

"CINCINNATI, OHIO.

"We consider your editorials the best in the world."  
"BUOB & SCHEU."

"DENVER, COLO.

"It is to be regretted that a journal that maintains such enlightened views in general should be so fanatical and bigoted on this subject (vivisection). I presume, however, that had you lived a few centuries ago you would have defended the burning of witches."  
"E. C. WILSON."

"PITTSBURG, PA.

"I have just noticed an editorial in this week's issue of your paper, and I certainly desire to thank you for your very kind remarks, and I can assure you that the same are very highly appreciated."

"I might add that I was determined to land Colonel Mann, and I think I succeeded in doing so, after persevering for over two years and refusing to be frightened by the many threats made to ruin me. It is a case of where they attacked the wrong man."  
"SAMUEL DEMPSTER."

"'Fingy' Connors has brought a libel action for \$100,000 against COLLIER's WEEKLY. Now, really, Mr. Connors, do you think you can find any jury that will consider your reputation worth that amount?"—Binghamton Republican.

"He said he paid no attention to the things said about him in such papers as COLLIER's—a Munsey paper; 'all of these Munsey papers are owned by that fellow Spreckels.' The reporter here got in a word edgewise, meekly suggesting that COLLIER's wasn't a Munsey paper, and asking whether the Spreckels mentioned was the one who had been agitating things in San Francisco. 'That's the d—d fellow I mean; he owns all of these Northern yellow journals,' said the Senator whom Major Hemphill, a brother Democrat, calls Old Molasses. 'I am responsible to the people of this section; I am responsible for my actions to them alone. As for these infernal yellow journals, it is none of their d—d business what I do.'"  
—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

**Use Allen's Foot-Ease**  
The antiseptic powder. It relieves Hot, Swollen, Smarting, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails; kills the stinging of Corns and Bunions. All Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day. Don't accept any substitute.—Adv.



This Oven Thermometer saves fuel and makes baking easy

## You Can Save From \$5 to \$40

Our direct-from-factory-to-you selling plan means a saving of from \$5 to \$40 for our customers.

Write for our Catalog 176. Look over our prices and compare them with others. That's all the proof you need.

Hundreds of thousands of Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are in use all over the country. Perhaps many in your own town. Ask their owners. Thousands have written us that there's nothing like the Kalamazoo—anywhere at any price.

We make buying and paying easy and convenient. Our catalog tells just how to know a good stove when you see it and use it. We sell for cash or we open charge accounts with all responsible people. We make all kinds of stoves and ranges for all purposes and for all kind of fuel. You can select your stove from the catalog and buy direct from the manufacturer for

## Cash or Credit

You know the reputation of the Kalamazoo stove. You know the standing of the Kalamazoo Stove Co. Besides—you are given 360 days to test your stove. Your money back if the Kalamazoo is not just as represented.

### We Pay the Freight

and guarantee safe delivery.

**Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers**  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

**"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



## The Largest Selling Toilet Soap

Palmolive Soap has the largest sale of all toilet soaps selling at 10c a cake or more. Think how good this soap must be to have outsold all other soaps at that price.

Don't you want to try the soap that so many women have chosen as best?

Palmolive is used in thousands of homes in the baby's bath. It is so pure and so soothing that it delights the most delicate skin.

We get the palm and olive oils, from which it is made, in the Orient and by our special process, get our perfect blend.

Try Palmolive in hard, soft, hot or cold water—it will lather freely in any.

Send 4c in stamps for a generous sample cake and the free book, "The Easy Way to Beauty."

See what this soap means to you. Compare it with other soaps. Price 15c a cake at your dealer's.

**B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO.**  
350 Fowler Street Milwaukee, Wis.



## The A. H. Fox Gun— "The Finest Gun in the World"

The Fox Gun is the highest development of the art of modern gun making. The best mechanical principles—many of them exclusive to the "Fox"—are combined with the finest workmanship and materials obtainable, regardless of cost.

No amount of labor or expense is spared to make the Fox Gun better than any other. It shows quality from muzzle to butt plate. It is conceded to be the "quality gun" of to-day, in a class by itself. Your gun dealer will be glad to show the "Fox" and explain its many advantages and exclusive features which no other gun has. The Fox Gun carries a most liberal guarantee, backed by a company which takes pleasure in doing everything possible to please and satisfy its customers. Beautiful art catalog sent free on request.

### THE A. H. FOX GUN COMPANY

4702 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### SAVE HALF THE RETAIL PRICE

Highest Quality Made in Sections

#### GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

So perfect a woman can set up and finish



Send today for catalogue No. 25. Large, Easy Rockers, Chairs, Settees, Couches, Tables, Etc.

**GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE MFG. CO.**  
25 Fulton St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Are You Looking for a Chance to Go Into Business?

I know of places in every state where retail stores are needed—and I also know something about a retail line that will pay handsome profits on a comparatively small investment—a line in which the possibilities of growth into a large general store are great. No charge for my services. Write today for particulars and booklet.

EDWARD B. MOON, 1 West Water Street, Chicago

**4 H. P. Stationary Complete Gasoline Motor \$69.00**  
10 H. P., Complete, \$140

For FACTORY USE, IRRIGATION WORK OR ANY KIND OF PUMPING, FARMWORK, ETC.

GUARANTEED by a responsible concern. Write for full description of 3, 4, 6 and 10 H. P. Stationary Engines

**GRAY MOTOR CO., 112 Leis St., Detroit, Mich.**



# THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S

own account of his

## African Trip

begins in the **October** Number of

## Scribner's Magazine

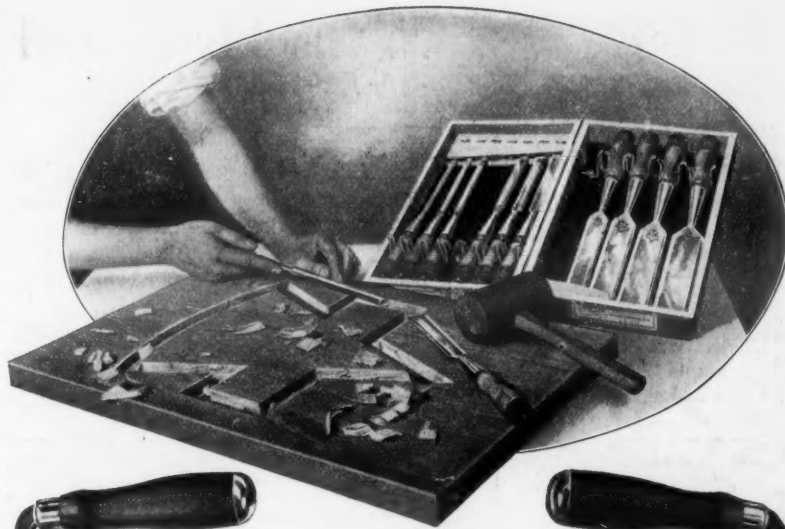
The start of the famous expedition—the wonderful railway journey through a country that was like a "great zoological garden," his meeting with Selous, the famous hunter of big game, descriptions of the black tribesmen of his caravan, his outfit, guns, tents, etc., etc. Most interesting observations upon the effects of the English, German, and other white settlements. The illustrations from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and others.

**These articles will run a year, and will appear in no other publication. Subscriptions should be sent at once to secure the full narrative.**

(\$3.00 a year)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Any person who can secure subscriptions can make money on Scribner's this year. Liberal cash commissions and cash prizes. Write NOW for particulars.



### A Practical Trademark

The Keen Kutter Trademark is a practical one. It means something to you—it protects you—it makes an expert buyer of you—and it costs you nothing. This trademark means, wherever and whenever you see it, that the tool upon which it appears is the best that can be bought—that it will outwear others—that it is perfect in quality, temper, balance, adjustment, and adaptability.

## KEEN KUTTER

### QUALITY TOOLS



are made to work. They are thoroughly tested at the factory to make sure they will do their work, then stamped Keen Kutter.

The guarantee of the maker goes with them, protecting you and the dealer who sells them. They are the only tools you know before trying will give long, hard, satisfactory service.

*"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."*

Trade Mark Registered.

—E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),  
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

# JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"WEARS LIKE IRON"

## New Life and Looks to Old Doors YOUR DOORWAY

Is to Every Passer-by an Index  
to the Character of What's Inside

Does yours do you justice? No need to wait until next repairing time, or put off refinishing it as a "task" to be dreaded.

JAP-A-LAC WILL MAKE IT LIKE NEW. Get a can to-day at your dealer's and everyone who knows what you're going to do will want to "help" with the transformation.

JAP-A-LAC is the hardest, most durable and lustrous colored varnish made. Applied according to directions it "sets" hard as adamant with a mirrorlike surface and "Wears Like Iron."

JAP-A-LAC is made in sixteen beautiful colors for refinishing every kind of woodwork, Bric-a-brac, Chandeliers, Floors, Furniture and every painted or varnished surface from cellar to garret. JAP-A-LAC has no substitute.

**For Sale by Paint, Hardware and  
Drug Dealers**

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name, with 10c to cover cost of mailing, and we will send a free sample, quarter pint can of any color (except gold which is 25c) to any point in the United States.

Write for illustrated booklet containing interesting information and beautiful color card. Free on request.

Our Green Label Line of clear varnishes is the highest quality manufacture. Its use insures perfect results. Ask your paint dealer.

The Glidden Varnish Co. 2907 Glidden Bldg.  
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

JAP-A-LAC Model Floor Graining Process solves the problem of "What shall I do with my old carpeted floor to make it sanitary and refined?" Your Painter can do it at a little expense or you can do it yourself. Insist on JAP-A-LAC

## Hello, Brother!

Shed your pack, fill your pipe, and sit down—we want to have a little straight "Head Camp" fire talk with you. To get right down to "brass tacks," you've got your share of red corpuscles in your blood—you like the fields, and woods and waters—you like the solo of the reel, and the voice of the gun. It's an unfortunate fact that you, who love these things, cannot get more than from one to four weeks off in a year to enjoy them.

**NOW LISTEN:**—If we can show you how you can take a fishing or hunting trip twelve times a year for \$1.00 without neglecting your work, will you take it? If we can take you into the big woods where you can smell the evergreens and hear the babble of the brook, and see at close range big game and small, will you come with us? Subscribe for the

### National Sportsman

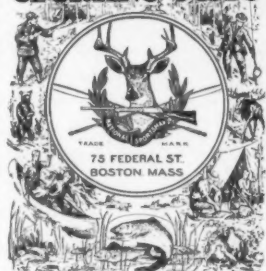
—that's the answer—and as this magazine comes to you each month, it will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of your every-day work to the healthful atmosphere of the woods and fields—will make you forget your troubles—will put new life into you—and in addition to your annual outing in the open, you will get from its contents each month during the year many a pleasant trip and enjoyable experience—like Rod, Dog, Rifle and Gun.

The **NATIONAL SPORTSMAN** is entirely different from any other magazine published. It's just like a great big camp in the woods, with 75,000 good fellows sitting around the fire, smoking and telling each other stories about their good times in the woods. Come in, Brother, join with us and tell us a good story if you have one, or just sit and listen, if you'd rather.

Briefly, the **NATIONAL SPORTSMAN** contains each month 160 pages crammed full of stories, photographs of fish and game taken from life, and a lot more good stuff that will make any man with red blood in his veins read his copy through before he goes to bed, even if it takes all night. Think of it, twelve copies, each containing 160 pages, over 1,900 pages in all, sent to you postpaid for a one-dollar "William."

Is your blood warm yet, Brother? If not, listen to this: Send us \$1.00, on receipt of which we will enter your name, on our subscription list for one year, and send you by return mail one of our heavy burnished Ormolu Gold Watch Fobs (regular price, 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold plated buckle, together with a copy of our **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPORTING GOODS** containing 384 PAGES OF VALUABLE INFORMATION for sportsmen, including a Synopsis of the Game Laws of all the States and Canada, Cooking Recipes for Campers How to Use the Compass, Hints on the Use of Firearms information about various kinds of powder, size of shot, etc., to be used, for different game, together with complete descriptions and lowest possible prices on all kinds of guns, rifles, Revolvers, Tents, Camp Outfits, Fishing Tackle and other goods of interest to lovers of outdoor sports. Can you beat this?

### ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPORTING GOODS



12 Copies National Sportsman at 15c each	1.80
NATIONAL SPORTSMAN Watch Fob	50
Encyclopedia of Sporting Goods	10
<b>Total Value,</b>	<b>\$2.40</b>

### All Yours for \$1.00

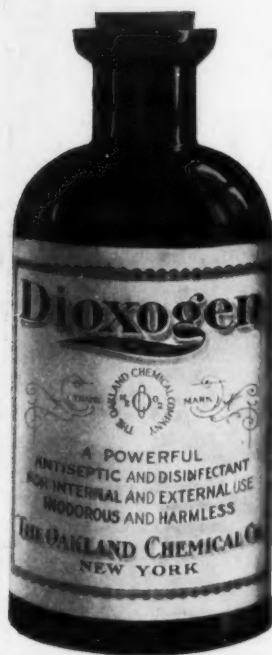
It's a whole lot for the money, but we know that if you once become a National Sportsman you will always be one. Fill in attached coupon and mail to-day.

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Inc., 91 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for a year's subscription to the NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, a Watch Fob, and a copy of your Encyclopedia of Sporting Goods.

Name.....  
Address in Full.....

Send  
for 2-oz.  
sample  
bottle  
exactly  
this  
size.



If you have never used DIOXOGEN, or if you have been buying ordinary peroxide of hydrogen for personal use, we want to send you a 2-oz. bottle entirely without cost to you. The very best evidence of the advantage of DIOXOGEN is DIOXOGEN itself and we want you to try it at our expense. We will also send booklet fully describing its many uses.

Cut off and mail coupon or send postal mentioning this magazine today.

Sept. 11

THE  
OAKLAND  
CHEMICAL  
CO.  
98 Front Street  
New York

Check one of the following:

- ☐ I have never used Dioxogen or any peroxide of hydrogen. I would like to try Dioxogen.  
☐ I am using a peroxide, but not Dioxogen, for personal use. I would like to compare Dioxogen with the kind I am now using.

# Dioxogen

THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

is sold and recommended by many first-class druggists as the only suitable and efficient peroxide of hydrogen for personal, toilet and medicinal uses. These druggists **know the advantages of DIOXOGEN** and the **deficiencies of ordinary peroxide** for such purposes. There are many other druggists, equally honest and reliable, who have **not** investigated the comparative merits of the different grades, and, undoubtedly, honestly *think all peroxide is alike!* The following facts will prove of interest to these druggists and their customers:

## Why DIOXOGEN, the Pure Peroxide of Hydrogen, Should Be Sold, Recommended and Used Exclusively for Personal, Toilet and Medicinal Purposes

1. **BECAUSE** the publicity given the many uses of DIOXOGEN has caused the market to be "flooded" with a hundred kinds, grades and makes of **ordinary** peroxide of hydrogen. Many of these are only suitable for bleaching and other commercial purposes and contain impurities and undesirable qualities which make them **totally** unfit for personal use. The name DIOXOGEN is your protection against these **inferior** grades.

2. **BECAUSE** DIOXOGEN does not contain acetanilid. DIOXOGEN keeps without it. Acetanilid is the preservative commonly used to keep ordinary peroxide of hydrogen from losing its strength. It causes the objectionable taste and odor characteristic of such preparations. The law requires a statement on the label if acetanilid is used.

3. **BECAUSE** DIOXOGEN is 25% stronger than the official standard; 33 1/3% stronger than most and 50% stronger than many makes

of ordinary peroxide. DIOXOGEN can be diluted with water to a much greater extent than ordinary peroxide of hydrogen and still be more effective. While ordinary peroxide may cost less than DIOXOGEN in the original package, it is more expensive in actual use.

4. **BECAUSE** DIOXOGEN does not spoil or become rank, and keeps just as well in open as in closed bottles, never varying in uniformity and efficiency. It is always the same because **always pure**. Lack of uniformity is characteristic of all makes of ordinary peroxide.

5. **BECAUSE**, when you buy "peroxide of hydrogen" without specifying DIOXOGEN, there is no guarantee of purity and quality. You may get "bleaching" peroxide, you may get "weak" peroxide, you may get "impure" peroxide, you may get "spoiled" peroxide. In DIOXOGEN you know just exactly what you **are** getting. The name is a positive assurance of quality; it is a **guarantee** of purity, strength and efficiency.

## DIOXOGEN Has Many Every-Day Uses in Every Home

AS A MOUTH WASH, it bubbles about the gums and teeth, thoroughly cleansing them of all particles of decay and infectious substances; AS A GARGLE, DIOXOGEN removes the cause of irritation in the throat; DROPPED INTO CUTS, OPEN WOUNDS, OR SORES, it bubbles as long as infection remains and is a sure safeguard against further trouble. DIOXOGEN is the best kind of health insurance for every member of the family.

A booklet accompanies each bottle, giving over twenty other disease-preventing and personal toilet uses with full directions for each. Send for the free trial bottle and this booklet **today**.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY  
NEW YORK

.....Name

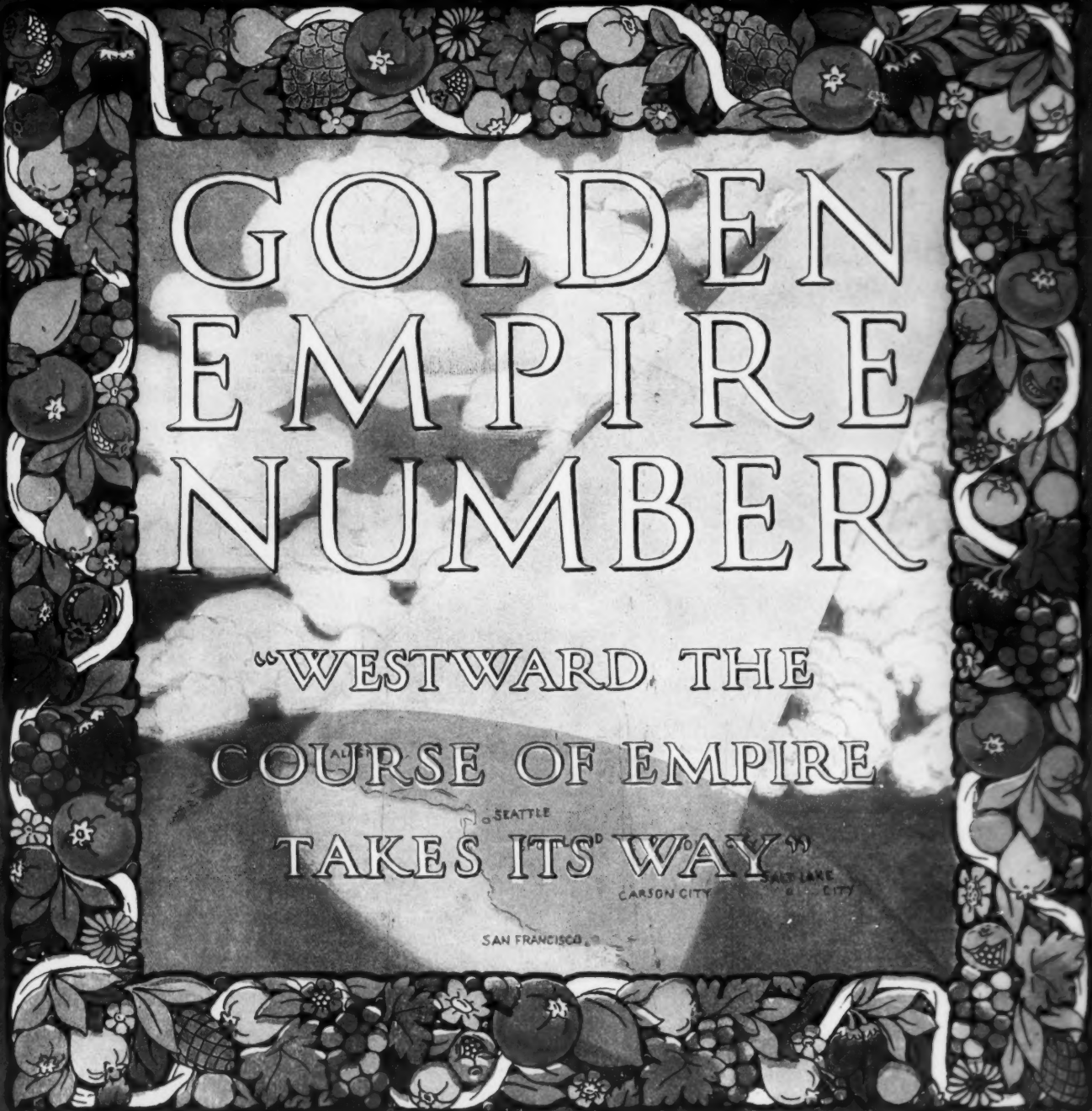
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# COLLIER'S

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



## GOLDEN EMPIRE NUMBER

"WESTWARD THE  
COURSE OF EMPIRE  
TAKES ITS WAY"

SEATTLE  
CARSON CITY  
SALT LAKE CITY  
SAN FRANCISCO

SEPTEMBER 18TH  
1909